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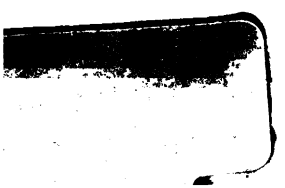

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K. Gorringe

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WRINKLES AND NOTIONS

FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD

BY

MRS DE SALIS

AUTHOR OF THE 'À LA MODE' SERIES OF COOKERY BOOKS, ETC.

NEW EDITION

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
39 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON
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1904

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PREFACE

In compiling 'Wrinkles and Notions' and offering it to the public I trust that every household may find it useful.

The recipes have all been taken from authenticated and proved sources; and in giving a notice of domestic patents at the end, the idea has been to make known many useful articles which would have gone *unnoticed*, for from personal experience in conversation I have found this to be the case.

As with my previous works, I shall be very happy to correspond with my readers on all matters relative to cookery and the household, and to execute commissions on the receipt of a stamped envelope, also to give descriptions of the fancy dresses, and offer suggestions for many others not mentioned in the book.

HARRIET DE SALIS.

Hampton Lea, Sutton.

Postal Information.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

Letters.

THE prepaid rate of postage is as follows:—

Not exceeding 4 oz. in weight	1*d.*
and for every additional 2 oz.	½*d.*

Letters not prepaid are charged double postage on delivery; if insufficiently paid double the deficiency.

No letter, except to or from a Government office, may exceed two feet in length, one foot in width, or one foot in depth.

Post Cards.

With impressed ½*d.* stamp, single	¾*d.*
Thin, 5½*d.* / Thick, 6*d.* } for ten.	
Double, or reply . .	1¼*d.*

Nothing may be attached to a Post Card on either side except stamps in payment of additional postage or stamp duty and a gummed label, not exceeding 2 ins. long and ¾ in. wide, bearing the address at which the card is to be delivered. Stamps in payment of postage must be affixed to the face of the card (*i.e.*, to the side which bears the address). A Post Card may not be fastened against inspection in any way nor enclosed in a cover.

Postage Stamps

Are now issued for the following amounts:—½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.*, and 20*s.*; these stamps are also available for Telegrams, and those of the value of 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for Inland Revenue purposes, Receipts, Agreements, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c.

Newspapers.

For every one newspaper, duly registered at the General Post Office as such, the postage is ½*d.*; if several are sent together, the packet

is not liable to a higher rate than a letter of the same weight, but no parcel must exceed 2 ft. by 1 ft. by 1 ft., or weigh more than 5 lb.

Bearing Halfpenny Stamp.

1	½*d.*	6	3½*d.*
2	1*d.*	7	4*d.*
3	1½*d.*	14	8*d.*
4	2*d.*	21	1*s.*
5	3*d.*		

And so on at the rate of 4*d.* for every complete 7.

5*s.* 8½*d.* per packet of 120.

Bearing Penny Stamp.

1	1*d.*	6	6½*d.*
2	2*d.*	7	7*d.*
3	3*d.*	8	8½*d.*
4	4*d.*	16	1*s.* 5*d.*
5	5*d.*	24	2*s* 1½*d.*

And so on at the rate of 8½*d.* for every complete 8.

3*s.* 6½*d.* per packet of 40.

Parcel Post.

The postage must be free-paid and stamps affixed to the parcel, and must not be put in a letter-box but handed over the office counter.

The rates of postage are:—

For a parcel—	*s.*	*d.*
For a weight not exceeding 1 lb.	0	3
Exceeding 1 lb. but not 2 lb.	0	4
„ 2 lb. „ 3 lb.	0	5
„ 3 lb. „ 4 lb.	0	6
„ 4 lb. „ 5 lb.	0	7
„ 5 lb. „ 6 lb.	0	8
„ 6 lb. „ 7 lb.	0	9
„ 7 lb. „ 8 lb.	0	10
„ 8 lb. „ 9 lb.	0	11
„ 9 lb. „ 11 lb.	1	0

No parcel can be sent exceeding 11 lb. in weight.

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Postal Parcel are:—

Greatest length . . . . . 3 ft. 6 in.

Greatest length and girth combined . . 6 ft. 0 in.

Compensation for damage or loss of parcels to the amount of 1*l.* without extra charge.

Over 1*l.* and under 5*l.* Insurance Fee . . . 1*d.*

„ 5*l.* „ 10*l.* „ . . . . 2*d.*

No parcel must exceed 11 lb. in weight or 3 ft. 6 in. in length. Maximum length and girth, 6 ft. Glass, Fish, Game, Meat, &c., can be forwarded by Parcel Post if properly and securely packed.

No explosive substance, or liquids in bladders, or live animals (except bees) can be sent.

Inland Money Orders.

The commission on the issue of Inland Money Orders is now as follows:—

For sums not exceeding 1*l.*					2*d.*
„ above 1*l.*	and not exceeding	3*l.*			3*d.*
„ „ 3*l.*	„	„	10*l.*		4*d*
„ „ 10*l.*	„	„	20*l.*		6*d.*
„ „ 20*l.*	„	„	30*l.*		8*d.*
„ „ 30*l.*	„	„	40*l.*		10*d.*

No single Inland Money Order can be issued for more than 40*l.*

Registration of Letters, or Book Packets, or Newspapers.

Fee 2*d.*, which, with the postage, must be prepaid, and a receipt obtained at the office where it is posted. Under certain circumstances, explained at length in the *Post Office Guide*, the Postmaster-General will make good the loss of a registered letter, &c., to the value of 5*l.* without extra fee; over 5*l.* and under 10*l.*, Insurance Fee 2*d.*; but if money be sent, it must, to obtain this benefit, be posted in an envelope provided for registered letters by the Post Office, prices of which are appended, including the registration stamp of 2*d.*, but not the stamp for postage.

F.	5¼ in. × 3¼ in.	2¼*d.* each, or 12 for 2*s.* 2½*d.*
G.	6 in. × 3¾ in.	
H.	8 in. × 5 in.	2¾*d.* each, or 12 for 2*s.* 7*d.*
H2.	9 in. × 4 in.	
I.	10 in. × 7½ in.	3*d.* each, or 12 for 2*s.* 10*d.*
K.	11¼ in. × 6 in.	

Postal Orders

Are issued and paid at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, and at the following British Colonies:—Gibraltar, Malta, New Zealand, Sierra Leone, Ascension, Constantinople, Panama, Salonica, Smyrna, British Guiana, Hong Kong, India, Newfoundland, Straits Settlements.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
For	0	6	cost	0	6½	For	7	0	cost	7	1
„	1	0	„	1	0½	„	7	6	„	7	7
„	1	6	„	1	6½	„	8	0	„	8	1
„	2	0	„	2	1	„	8	6	„	8	7
„	2	6	„	2	7	„	9	0	„	9	1
„	3	0	„	3	1	„	9	6	„	9	7
„	3	6	„	3	7	„	10	0	„	10	1
„	4	0	„	4	1	„	10	6	„	10	7
„	4	6	„	4	7	„	11	0	„	11	1
„	5	0	„	5	1	„	11	6	„	11	7
„	5	6	„	5	7	„	12	0	„	12	1
„	6	0	„	6	1	„	12	6	„	12	7
„	6	6	„	6	7	And so on up to 18*s.* 6*d.*					

Postal Orders for 19*s.* and 20*s.* are sold with a 6*d.* stamp affixed to meet the needs of persons who require orders for 19*s.* 6*d.* and 20*s.* 6*d.*

By the use of these orders, and by affixing stamps not exceeding fivepence to the back of an order, any odd amount may be remitted. Postal orders not cashed within three months will be charged extra commission.

Telegraph Money Orders (Inland).

Offices to which the system extends.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom which is also a *despatching* Office for telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order Office which is also an office for the *delivery* of telegrams. At those

Offices which forward but do not deliver telegrams Telegraph Money Orders can be issued, but cannot be paid.

Charges for Telegraph Money Orders.

The charges for Inland Telegraph Money Orders are as follows:—

(*a.*) A Money Order poundage, at the ordinary rate for Inland Money Orders.

(*b.*) A charge for the Telegram of Advice at the ordinary rate for Inland Telegrams, the minimum being 6*d.*

(*c.*) A supplementary fee of 2*d.* for each Order.

The remitter of a Telegraph Money Order may direct the Order to be crossed for payment through a bank, in which case the word "crossed" will be charged for as part of the official telegram of advice. He is also allowed, on paying for the additional words required, to have a short private communication for the payee added to the official telegram of advice, to be delivered to the payee at the same time as the order. He may also prepay a reply.

Limit of Amount.

No single Telegraph Money Order can be issued for a greater amount than 40*l.*

Payment of Telegraph Money Orders.

Except in cases in which Telegraph Money Orders are delivered at the payee's address, any person expecting such a remittance must furnish satisfactory evidence that he himself is the person entitled to receive the money. He, or someone on his behalf, must attend at the office to obtain payment. Whenever doubt is entertained by a postmaster as to the authority, expressed or implied, of a person to receive payment on behalf of the payee, he may require such person to produce an authority in writing from the payee for the payment of the money to the applicant.

Savings Banks.

Accounts can be opened and money paid in and withdrawn at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom.

No less sum than 1*s.* is received as deposit, but forms can be obtained on which twelve 1*d.* stamps can be placed, and when filled paid into the Savings Bank as a deposit. No person may deposit more than 50*l.* in any one year ending December 31, or more than 200*l.* in all, exclusive of interest, which is allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum until the amount reaches 200*l.*, when interest at once ceases to be added.

Investments in Government Stocks.

Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks have the privilege of investing not less than 10*l.*, or more than 100*l.*, in any one year ending December 31, or 300*l.* in all, in Consolidated, Reduced, or New Three per Cent. Stock, or in Two-and-Three-Quarters or Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock. Full instructions as to procedure can be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank, and will be found in the *Post Office Guide.*

Facilities for Investing in the Funds.

A depositor may buy Government Stock without any trouble beyond filling up a form of application, and sending this form with

his Deposit Book to the Savings Bank Department. Such forms may be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank. There are four kinds of Stock in which investments may be made, namely:—

$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consolidated Stock
$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities
$2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Annuities (1905)
Local Loans 3 per cent. Stock

To what extent Investments may be made.

Any sum from 1*s.* upwards may be invested in Stock at one time at the current price of the day, and any number of investments may be made in the course of a year (ending December 31) up to a limit of 200*l.* Stock, and, beyond this, Stock may be bought to replace the amount of one sale in the year. A person may have 500*l.* Stock in all, in addition to 200*l.* on deposit.

Life Insurance and Annuities.

The Post Office now undertakes the insurance of lives and granting of Annuities. For full particulars see *Post Office Guide.*

Post Cards.

Official Post Cards, single and reply, are transmissible to all parts of the World. Single Cards are issued with impressed stamps of 1*d.*, and Reply Cards with impressed stamps of the value of 1*d.* on each half.

Inland Post Cards are also transmissible abroad if the additional postage required is supplied by means of postage stamps affixed to the cards.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Letters:—To the under-mentioned British Possessions and Protectorates, viz.:—

Aden (including Perim), Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Central Africa Protectorate, British East Africa Protectorate, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Canada, Cape Colony, Cayman Islands, Ceylon, China (places at which British Post Offices are established, viz.:—Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Liu-Kung-Tau (Wei-Hai-Wei), Ningpo, Shanghai, and Swatow), Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fanning Island, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands (viz., Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands); Malay States (Federated) (viz., Perak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan, and Pahang); Malta, Mauritius, Natal (including Zululand), Newfoundland, New Zealand (including Cook Islands, viz., Hervey, Palmerston (Avarua), Savage (Niue) Pukapuka (Danger), Rakaanga, Suwarrow, Manahiki, and Penrhyn (Tongareva Islands)); Nigeria (Northern), Nigeria (Southern), Orange River Colony, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turks' Islands, Uganda, Windward Islands (viz., Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenadines), Zanzibar:—1*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Transfer and Dividend Days.

——	Per Cent.	Interest Due
2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock, redeemable not before April 5, 1923	2½	Jan. 5, Apr. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock for Account, Aug. 4	2½	
2¾ per cent. Annuities, not redeemable before Jan. 5, 1905	2¾	
2½ per cent. Annuities, not redeemable before Jan. 5, 1905	2½	
2½ per cent. Annuities, not redeemable for Account, Aug. 4	2½	
Irish Land 2¾ per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2¾	Jan. 1, July 1
National War Loan, 2¾ per cent. Stock, redeemable 1910	2¾	Jan. 5, Apr. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
National War Loan, 2¾ per cent. Stock for Account, Aug. 4	2¾	
Exchequer 3 per cent. Bonds, redeemable Dec. 7, 1905	3	Mar. 7, July 7, Sept. 7, Dec. 7
Local Loans Stock, not redeemable before 1912	3	Jan. 5, Apr. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
Metropolitan Police 3 per cent. Debenture Stock, 1920	3	Jan. 1, July 1
Red Sea and India Telegraph Annuity, Aug. 4, 1908	—	Feb. 4, Aug. 4
Canadian Government 'Intercol. Rail,' Apr. 1, 1908, Int. Guar. by Imp. Gov.	4	Apr. 1, Oct. 1
Canadian Government Bonds, Oct. 1, 1910, Guar. by Imp. Gov.	4	
Canadian Government Bonds, Oct. 1, 1913, Guar. by Imp. Gov.	4	
Egyptian Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan	3	Mar. 1, Sept. 1
Greek Guaranteed Gold Loan of '98, Nos. 1 to 60,237	2½	Apr. 1, Oct. 1
Mauritius 3 per cent. Ins. Stock, 1940, Guar. by Imp. Gov.	3	Jan. 1, July 1
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guar. Stock, redeemable 1923–53, Guar. by Imp. Gov.	3	May 1, Nov. 1
Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guar. Stock for Account, Aug. 4	3	
Turkish Guaranteed, 1855	4	Feb. 1, Aug. 1
Bank of England Stock	9	Apr. 5, Oct. 5
Bank of Ireland Stock	12	Feb. 1, Aug. 1

Transfer and Dividend Days—*continued.*

——	Per Cent.	Interest Due
India Stock, redeemable on or after Jan. 5, 1931	3½	Jan. 5, Apr. 5, July 5, Oct. 5
India Stock, redeemable for account, Aug. 4	3½	
India Stock, redeemable on or after Oct. 5, 1948	3	
India Stock, redeemable for account, Aug. 4	3	
India Stock, redeemable Scrip 45 per cent. to be paid	3	
India Stock, redeemable on or after Oct. 5, 1926	2½	
India Stock, redeemable for account, Aug. 4	2½	
Indian Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. Rx. 5,538,720	3½ (a.)	Various dates
Indian Rupee Paper 3½ per cent., 1854–5, Rx. 10,595,170	3½ (a.)	June 30, Dec. 31
Indian Rupee Paper 3 per cent. (1896–7), 1916, Rx. 1,014,770	3 (a.)	
Isle of Man Debentures 1 per cent. Sinking Fund from July, 1883	3½	Feb. 1, Aug. 1
Isle of Man 3 per cent. Debenture Stock, 1919–29	3	

Transfer Days.

Any day but Saturday. Instructions: 9.30 to 1 (to 3, fee 2*s.* 6*d.*); Executions, 11 to 3; Acceptances, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays to 1). Transfers made on Saturdays (between 11 and 1) are charged a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

The King and Queen and Royal Family.

His Most Excellent Majesty ALBERT EDWARD, bearing the title of EDWARD the SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Sovereign of the Orders of Knighthood, Field-Marshal in the Army, Admiral of the Fleet, Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry and of the Grenadier, Scots, Coldstream, and Irish Guards, the 10th Hussars, the Gordon Highlanders,

Captain-General of the Royal Artillery Company, D.C.L., LL.D., Mus.D., Bencher of Middle Temple, and son of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and of His late Royal Highness Albert Prince Consort. Born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Luise Julia (now Her Majesty Queen Alexandra), Lady of the Garter, V.A., C.I., and daughter of His Majesty King Christian IX., born December 1, 1844.

Issue.

1. H.R.H. Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, Earl of Athlone (U.K. 1890), K.G., K.P.; born January 8, 1864, died January 14, 1892.

2. H.R.H. Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, PRINCE of WALES, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Earl of Dublin, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of the Seneschal of Scotland, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Rear-Admiral in the Navy, Personal Naval A.D.C. to the King, Colonel-in-Chief of Royal Marine Forces and of the Royal Fusiliers, Hon. Colonel of the King's Colonials, Chancellor of the University of Wales and of the Cape, Grand Prior of Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Master of Trinity House, President of Royal Academy of Music, and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Born June 3, 1865, married July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary (May) Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes of Teck, V.A., C.I., daughter of his late Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Prince and Duke of Teck, G.C.B., and H.R.H. the late Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck; has issue H.R.H. Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David of Wales, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born June 23, 1894; H.R.H. Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Wales, born December 14, 1895; H.R.H. Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary of Wales, born April 25, 1897; H.R.H. Prince Henry William Frederick Albert of Wales, born March 31, 1900; H.R.H. Prince George John, born December 20, 1902.

3. H.R.H. Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, V.A., C.I., Duchess of Fife, born February 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, Alexander William George, Duke of Fife, K.T., P.C.; has issue Lady Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff and Lady Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgina Bertha Duff.

4. H.R.H. Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary of the United Kingdom, V.A., C.I., born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, Princess Charles of Denmark and Princess of the United Kingdom, V.A., born November 25, 1869, married July 22, 1896, H.R.H. Prince Charles Christian Frederick Karl George Waldemar Axel of Denmark, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Hon. Lieut. in British Fleet, and son of the Crown Prince of Denmark; has issue Alexander Edward Christian Frederick, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander John Charles Albert of Wales, born April 6 and died April 7, 1871.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE KING.

H.I.M. the late Victoria, Empress and Queen Frederick of Germany and Prussia, Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of the United Kingdom, Duchess of Saxony and Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, V.A., C.I., born November 21, 1840; married, January 25, 1858, to Frederick William Nicholas Carl, Crown Prince of Prussia, and afterwards H.I.M. Frederic IV., German Emperor and King of Prussia, K.G., who died in 1888. She died August 5, 1901.

H.R.H., L.G.D.H. Princess Alice Maud Mary of the United Kingdom, Duchess of Saxony and Princess of Saxe-Coburg, born April 25, 1843; married, July 1862, to the late Prince Louis, afterwards H.R. and S.H. Louis IV. (Ludwig Frederich Wilhelm), reigning Grand Duke of Hesse and of the Rhine, K.G. She died December 14, 1878.

H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Ulster and of Kent, Duke of Saxony, K.G., K.T., K.P.D., Admiral of the Fleet, born August 6, 1844; married, January 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, V.A., C.I., daughter of H.I.M. the late Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. Died July 30, 1900.

H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria of the United Kingdom, now Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg, Duchess of Saxony, and Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, V.A., C.I., born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to H.R.H. Prince Christian Frederick Carl August of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., a General in the British Army, High Steward of Windsor, and a personal A.D.C. to His Majesty.

H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, Princess of the United Kingdom, Duchess of Saxony and Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, V.A., C.I., born March 18, 1848; married, March 21, 1871, to the Most Hon. John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Duke of Argyll, K.T., P.C.

H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Duke of Saxony and Earl of Sussex, Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Commander of the Troops in Ireland, Ranger of Epping Forest, Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, Bencher Gray's Inn, born May 1, 1850; married, March 13, 1879, to Princess Louisa Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes of Prussia, V.A., C.I., daughter of H.R.H. the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, G.C.B.

H.R.H. the late Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, Baron Arklow (United Kingdom, 1881), Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born April 7, 1853; married, April 27, 1882, Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont, V A., C.I., daughter of H.S.H. the late reigning Prince George Victor. Died March 28, 1884.

H.R.H. Princess Beatrice Marie Victoria Feodora, Princess of the United Kingdom, Duchess of Saxony, and Princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Governor of the Isle of Wight, born April 14, 1857; married, July 23, 1885, to H.R.H. Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg, K.G., P.C., Colonel in the Army.

His Majesty's Household.

Keeper of the Privy Purse, Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Dighton M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.

Private Secretary, Lord Knollys, G.C.V.O., K C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Secretary to Privy Purse, W. M. Gibson, M.V.O.

Assistant Secretary to Privy Purse, F. M. Bryant, M.V.O.

Lord Steward, Earl of Pembroke, G.C.V.O.

Treasurer, Marquis of Hamilton, M.P.

Comptroller, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P.

Master of the Household, Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.

Paymaster of the Household, Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.

Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Wolverton.

Chief Clerk, Harry L. Hertslet, M.V.O.

Master of the Ceremonies, Col. D. F. R. Dawson, C.M.G.

Marshal of the Ceremonies, Hon. Richard Moreton.

Acting Secretary, Lord Steward's Department, Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick, C.V.O.

Clerk to the Board, C. Gerald MacGill.

Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Department, Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

Inspector of Accounts, Cecil F. Marrable.

Gentleman of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.

Hereditary Grand Almoner, Marquess of Exeter.

Lord High Almoner, Right Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely.

Librarian at Sandringham, Rev. Canon F. A. J. Hervey, C.V.O., M.A.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Gen. Sir M. Biddulph, G.C.B.

H.M Body Guard of Yeomen—Captain of the Guard, Right Hon. Earl Waldegrave.

Gentleman-at-Arms, Lord Belper, A.D.C.

Physician to the Household, Sir T. Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon to the Household, H. W. Allingham.

Master of the Horse, The Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Crown Equerry, Major-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Pages of Honour, J. Neville Bigge, Hon. Victor Spencer, N. W. H. Legge, Donald A. L. Davidson.

Standard Bearer, Col. St. Aubyn Fife.

Master of the King's Band, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.

Domestic Chaplain, The Very Rev. Dean of Windsor, Rev. Canon Hervey, C.V.O., M.A.

Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, L. H. Cust, M.V.O.

Keeper of the King's Armoury, G. F. Laking, M.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, R. R. Holmes, C.V.O.

Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, The Duke of Argyle, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Lieutenant-Governor and Deputy-Constable, Viscount Esher, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Page of the Chambers, T. H. F. Harnack.

Household of H.M. Queen Alexandra.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Treasurer, The Earl de Grey, K.C.V.O.
Private Secretary, Hon. Sidney Robert Greville, C.V.O., C.R.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, Countess of Antrim, Countess of Lytton, C.I., Countess of Gosford, The Lady Suffield.
Bedchamber Women, Hon. Mrs. C. Hardinge, The Lady Emily Kingscote, Hon. Charlotte Knollys, The Lady Alice Stanley.
Maids of Honour, Hon. Mary Dyke, Hon. Sylvia Edwardes, Hon. Dorothy Vivian, Hon. Violet Vivian.
Groom of the Robes, H. D. Erskine (of Cardross), C.V.O.
Clerk of the Robes, Arnold Royle, C.B.

Household of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Lords in Waiting, The Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., The Lord Chesham, K.C.B.
Comptroller and Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Sir William H. P. Carington, K.C.V O., C.B.
Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Groom of the Bedchamber, Edward W. Wallington, C.M.G.
Master of the Stables, Captain Hon. W. Chas. Wentworth Fitzwilliam.
Librarian, G. Hua.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Chief Clerk, Clifford Longden.
Surgeon-Apothecary, Sir F. H. Laking, Bart., G.C.V.O., M.D.
" (Sandringham), Sir Alan R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Household of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

Chamberlain, Earl of Shaftesbury.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, Countess of Airlie, The Lady Lamington.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Eva Dugdale, The Lady Mary Lygon.
Private Secretary, Hon. Alex. N. Hood.
Equerry, Frank Dugdale.

List of Government Offices.

Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.
Agriculture and Fisheries, Board of, 4 Whitehall Place and 3 St. James's Square.
British Museum, Great Russell Street, W.C.
Charity Commissioners, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.
Civil Service Commissioners, Burlington Gardens, W.
College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens and 1 Token-house Buildings, E.C.
Cornwall, Duchy of, 10 Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.
Durham, co. Palatine of.
Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 10 Whitehall Place, S.W.
Education, Board of, Whitehall, S.W.
Exchequer and Audit Department, Victoria Embankment, E.C.
Foreign Office, Downing Street, S.W.
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.
India Office, Whitehall, S.W.
Inland Revenue Offices, Somerset House, W.C.
Irish Secretary's Office, Old Queen Street, S.W.
Lancaster, Duchy of, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.
Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.
Lunacy Commissioners, 66 Victoria Street, S.W.
Meteorological Office, 63 Victoria Street, S.W.
The Mint, Tower Hill, E.
Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard.
Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.
Post Office, St. Martin's le Grand, E.C.
Probate Court, Somerset House, W.C.
Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Register-General's Office, Somerset House, W.C
Stationery Office, Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.
Thames Conservancy, Victoria Embankment, E.C.
Tower of London, Tower.
Trinity House, Tower Hill.
Trade, Board of, Whitehall Gardens.
Treasury, Whitehall.
War Office, Pall Mall.
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, 1 and 2 Whitehall Place.
Works and Public Buildings, Storey's Gate, S.W.

War Office.

ARMY COUNCIL.

Chief of General Staff, 1st Military Branch, Lieut.-Gen. HON. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B.
Adjutant-General to the Forces, 2nd Military Branch, Major-Gen. C. W. H. Douglas, C.B.
Quarter-Master General to the Forces, 3rd Military Branch, Major-Gen. H. C. O. Plumer, C.B., P.S.C.
Master-General of the Ordnance, 4th Military Branch, Major-Gen. Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B., R.A., P S.C.
Financial Secretary, Finance Branch, W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Colonel Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B.
Inspector General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board, Field Marshal H.R.H. Arthur, Duke of Connaught, &c.

Admiralty Court Registry.

President, Right Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, G.C.B.
King's Proctor, Earl of Desart, K.C.B.

Court of Arches.

Sir Arthur Charles.

Custom House. (Thames Street.)

Chairman, Sir George L. Ryder, K.C.B.

Inland Revenue Office. (Somerset House.)

Chairman, Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I.

Civil Service Commission. (Burlington Gardens.)

First Commissioner, Wm. J. Courthope, C.B.

Charity Commissioners. (Gwydyr House, Whitehall.)

Chief Commissioner, Sir George Young, Bart.
Private Secretary, G. C. Bower.

Royal Mint. (Tower Hill.)

Master, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master and Comptroller, Right Hon. Wm. G. E. Macartney, M.P.

Trinity House. (Tower Hill.)

Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Deputy, Captain Sir G. R. Vyvyan, G.C.M.G., R.N.R.

Heralds' College. (Queen Victoria Street.)

Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
Garter, Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, K.C.B.

General Register Office. (Somerset House, Strand.)

Registrar-General, W. Cospatrick Dunbar, C.B.

Public Record Office. (Rolls House, Chancery Lane.)

Keeper, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

Patent, Designs, and Trade Marks Offices.

(25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.)

Comptroller-General, C. N. Dalton, C.B.
Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks, Ralph Griffin.
Librarian, E. Wyndham Hulme.

Table of Income or Wages

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 0	0 1 8	0 4½	0 0¾	13 0	1 1 8	0 5 0	0 0 8½
1 10	0 2 6	0 7	0 1	13 13	1 2 9	0 5 3	0 0 9
2 0	0 3 4	0 9½	0 1½	14 0	1 3 4	0 5 4½	0 0 9½
2 2	0 3 6	0 9¾	0 1⅝	14 14	1 4 6	0 5 7¾	0 0 9¾
2 10	0 4 2	0 11¼	0 1¾	15 0	1 5 0	0 5 9¼	0 0 9¾
3 0	0 5 0	1 1⅜	0 2	15 15	1 6 3	0 6 0¾	0 0 10¼
3 3	0 5 3	1 2¼	0 2	16 0	1 6 8	0 6 1¾	0 0 10½
3 10	0 5 10	1 4¼	0 2¼	16 16	1 8 0	0 6 5¾	0 0 11
4 0	0 6 8	1 6¼	0 2¾	17 0	1 8 4	0 6 6¼	0 0 11¼
4 4	0 7 0	1 7¾	0 2¾	17 17	1 9 9	0 6 10¾	0 0 11¾
4 10	0 7 6	1 8¾	0 3	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
5 0	0 8 4	1 11	0 3¼	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0¼
5 5	0 8 9	2 0¼	0 3⅜	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
5 10	0 9 2	2 1⅝	0 3⅝	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
6 0	0 10 0	2 3¾	0 4	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6¼	0 1 7¾
6 6	0 10 6	2 5	0 4¼	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4¼	0 2 2¼
6 10	0 10 10	2 6	0 4¼	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
7 0	0 11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
7 7	0 12 3	2 10	0 4¾	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
7 10	0 12 6	2 10½	0 5	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9½	0 4 4½
8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5⅜	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5¾	0 5 5¾
8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5⅜	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
9 0	0 15 0	3 5¼	0 6	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4½
10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
11 0	0 18 4	4 3¾	0 7¼	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
12 0	1 0 0	4 7¼	0 8	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

Weights and Measures.

Avoirdupois Weight.

27$\frac{11}{32}$ Grains	make	1 Dram	= 27$\frac{11}{32}$ grains
16 Drams	„	1 Ounce	= 437½ „
16 Ounces	„	1 Pound (lb.)	= 7,000 „
28 Pounds	„	1 Quarter (qr.)	
4 Quarters	„	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)	
20 Cwt. (112 lbs.)	„	1 Ton.	

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in all the common dealings of life.

Bread must be sold by the pound avoirdupois; bakers are prohibited

from selling by the peck loaf with its subdivisions. Bakers sending out bread must carry weights and scales. By a late Act of Parliament, the legal stone is, in all cases, to consist of 14 lbs. avoirdupois; 8 such stones 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. 1 ton.

Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, at 8½ lbs. to a quartern, 7 lbs. to a gallon, 14 lbs. to a peck, &c.

Troy Weight.

24 Grains	make	1 Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights	„	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	„	1 Pound.

Gold, silver, and precious stones are weighed by this weight.

Old Apothecaries' Weight.

			Troy.
20 Grains	=1 Scruple	℈ =	20 grs.
3 Scruples	=1 Drachm	ʒ =	60 „
8 Drachms	=1 Ounce	℥ =	480 „
12 Ounces	=1 Pound	℔ =	5,760 „

Apothecaries compounded by this weight, but bought and sold their drugs by avoirdupois.

New Apothecaries' Weight.

Ounce	= 437½ grs.
Pound (16 oz.)	=7,000 „

Same as avoirdupois.

Fluid Measure.

60 Minims, ♏	=1 Fluid Drachm	f ʒ
8 Drachms	=1 Ounce	f ℥
20 Ounces	=1 Pint	O
8 Pints	=1 Gallon	gal.

Land Measure.

144 Sq. Inches, 1 Sq. Foot; 9 Sq. Feet, 1 Sq. Yard; 30¼ Sq. Yards, 1 Sq. Pole or Perch; 16 Poles, 1 Chain; 40 Poles, 1 Rood; 4 Roods, or 4,840 Yards, 1 Acre; 640 Acres, 1 Mile; 30 Acres, 1 Yard of Land; 100 Acres, 1 Hide of Land; 100 Feet, 1 Sq. of Flooring; 272¼ Feet, 1 Rod of Brickwork.

Flooring, roofing, thatching, &c., are measured by the square of 100 feet, and bricklayers' work by the pole of 16½ feet, the square of which is 272¼ feet, though this is partly a cubic measure, as the brickwork is reckoned to be 14 inches, or 1½ brick thick.

The dimensions of land, or of any surface of considerable extent, are taken by means of *Gunter's Chain*, which is 4 poles or 22 yards in length, and is divided into 100 equal parts, called *links*.

Long Measure.

3	Barleycorns	make 1 Inch (in.)
12	Inches	„ 1 Foot (ft.)
3	Feet	„ 1 Yard (yd.)
5½	Yards	„ 1 Pole (po.), Rod, or Perch
4	Poles or 22 Yards	„ 1 Chain
40	Poles	„ 1 Furlong
8	Furlongs, or 1,760 Yards	„ 1 Mile
3	Miles	„ 1 League

The *length* of a mile is not the same in every country. The French kilomètre is about equal to five-eighths of our English mile. A Spanish and Polish mile is about 3½ English miles. A Swedish, Danish, or Hungarian mile is from 5 to 6 English. A Russian mile or verst is about three-quarters of an English mile. The French mètre is equal to 1·09 yard.

$\frac{1}{12}$	Inch	make 1 Line
⅓	Inch	„ 1 Barleycorn
3	Inches	„ 1 Palm
4	Inches	„ 1 Hand *
$7\frac{92}{125}$	Inches	„ 1 Link
9	Inches	„ 1 Span
18	Inches	„ 1 Cubit
2½	Feet	„ 1 Pace †
5	Feet (Geometrical)	„ 1 Pace
6	Feet	„ 1 Fathom ‡
5½	Yards	„ 1 Rod, Pole, or Perch
60	Geographical miles, or 69½ English miles	„ 1 Degree (or °)
360	Degrees	„ The circumference of the Globe, or any Circle.

* The *Hand* is used for measuring the height of horses.

† The *Pace* is a measure taken from the space between the two feet of a man in walking, usually reckoned at 2½ feet, but the *Geometrical Pace* is 5 feet.

‡ The *Fathom* is used in sounding to ascertain depths, &c., and for measuring cordage.

Geographical Measure.

60 Seconds	make 1 Minute	30 Degrees	make 1 Sign
60 Minutes	„ 1 Degree	12 Signs	„ 1 Great Circle

Solid or Cubic Measure.

A *Cube* is a solid body, and contains length, breadth, and thickness, having six equal sides. A *cube number* is produced by multiplying a number twice into itself; thus, 64 is a cube number, and is produced by multiplying the number twice into itself, as $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, being the cube of 4.

1,728 Cubic Inches	make	1 Cubic Foot
27 Cubic Feet	„	1 Cubic Yard
40 Cubic Feet of Rough, or 50 Cubic Feet of Hewn Timber	„	1 Ton or Load
42 Cubic Feet	„	1 Shipping Ton
108 Cubic Feet	„	1 Stack of Wood
128 Cubic Feet	„	1 Cord of Wood

The English foot is to the French foot as 1 to 1·06577.
The English square foot is to the French as 1 to 1·136307.
The English cubic foot is to the French as 1 to 1·211277.
A cubic foot of water is equal to 1,000 oz. avoirdupois.

Coal Measure.

18¾ lbs.	make	1 Peck	672 lbs.	make	1 Vat or Strike
74⅔ lbs.	„	1 Bushel	2,688 lbs.	„	1 London chldn.
224 lbs.	„	1 Sack	5,236 lbs.	„	1 Newcastle do.

Coal in London is always sold by weight—20 cwt. to a ton.

Cloth Measure.

This measure is used for all kinds of cloth, muslin, ribbon, &c.
The *Yard* in cloth measure is the same as in long measure, but differs in its divisions and subdivisions.

2¼ Inches	make	1 Nail	3 Quarters	make	1 Flemish Ell.
4 Nails	„	1 Quarter	5 Quarters	„	1 English Ell.
4 Quarters (36 in.)	„	1 Yard	6 Quarters	„	1 French Ell.

The Ell is seldom used out of the cloth trade.

Wine Measure.

4 Gills	make	1 Pint	42 Gallons	make	1 Tierce
2 Pints	„	1 Quart	63 Gallons	„	1 Hogshead
4 Quarts	„	1 Gallon	2 Hogsheads	„	1 Pipe or butt
10 Gallons	„	1 Anker of Brandy	2 Pipes	„	1 Tun

A Puncheon is equal to 2 Tierce; a Runlet is 18 gallons; and a Tun of wine 20 cwt. avoirdupois.

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart	2 Kilderkins	make	1 Barrel
4 Quarts	„	1 Gallon	1½ Barrel	„	1 Hogshead
9 Gallons	„	1 Firkin	2 Hogsheads	„	1 Butt
2 Firkins	„	1 Kilderkin	144 Quarts	„	1 Barrel

Practically the only measures in use are gallons and quarts, the others are merely nominal, *e.g.* the hogshead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3·55 gills, imperial measure, and of wine six nominal quarts go to the gallon.

Wool Weight.

			cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
7 Pounds	make 1 Clove				
2 Cloves	„ 1 Stone	=	0	0	14
2 Stones	„ 1 Tod	=	0	1	0
6½ Tods	„ 1 Wey	=	1	2	14
2 Weys	„ 1 Sack	=	3	1	0
12 Sacks	„ 1 Last	=	39	0	0
240 Pounds	„ 1 Pack				

Hay and Straw Weight.

36 lbs. Avoirdupois of Straw	make 1 Truss
56 lbs. „ of Old Hay *	„ 1 „
60 lbs. „ of New Hay	„ 1 „
36 Trusses	„ 1 Load

* Hay is called Old after the commencement of September. A load of old hay should weigh 18 cwt.; a load of new hay 19 cwt. 32 lbs. A load of straw weighs 11 cwt. 64 lbs.

Dry or Corn Measure.

4 Quarts	= 1 Gallon
2 Gallons	= 1 Peck
4 Pecks	= 1 Bushel
3 Bushels	= 1 Sack
12 Sacks	= 1 Chaldron
8 Bushels	= 1 Quarter
5 Quarters	= 1 Load

Measures of Length.

	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Poles.	Chains.	Furlgs.
Foot	12					
Yard	36	3				
Pole or Perch	198	16½	5½			
Chain	792	66	22	4		
Furlong	7,920	660	220	40	10	
Mile	63,360	5,280	1,760	320	80	8

Measure of Time.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year.

There are 13 Lunar months in a year, and 365 days 6 hours make Julian year.

Square or Surface Measure.

	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Poles.	Chains.	Roods.
Square foot . .	144	1				
Square yard . .	1,296	9	1			
Rod, pole, or perch	39,204	272¼	30¼	1		
Square chain . .	627,624	4,356	484	16	1	
Rood . . .	1,568,160	10,890	1,210	40	2½	1
Acre . . .	6,272,640	43,560	4,840	160	10	4

A square mile contains 640 acres, 2,560 roods, 6,400 chains, 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,000 square yards.

Particular Weights.

A Firkin of Butter . . . . . = 56 lb.
A Firkin of Soap . . . . . = 64 „
A Barrel of Raisins . . . . . = 112 „
A Barrel of Soap . . . . . = 256 „
A Fodder of Lead, London and Hull . . = 19½ cwt.
„ „ Derby . . . . = 22 „
„ „ Newcastle . . . . = 21½ „

Miscellaneous.

A Dicker of hides, 10 skins.
Ditto of Gloves, 10 dozen pairs.
A Last of hides, 20 dickers.
A Weigh of cheese, 256 lb.
A Stone of fish, 14 lb., and of wool, 14 lb. The same for horseman's weight, hay, iron, shot, &c.
A Stone of glass, 5 lb., and a seam of ditto, 24 stone.
A Cade of red herrings, 500, and of sprats, 1,000.
Herrings are measured by the barrel of 26¾, or cran of 37½ gallons.
A Pocket of hops, average weight about 1½ cwt. to 2 cwt.
A Bag of hops, nearly 3½ cwt.
A Ton contains 42 cubic feet.
Flour, peck or stone, 14 lb.
„ boll of 10 pecks or stones, 140 lb.
„ sack of 2 bolls, 280 lb.
„ barrel, 196 lb.
8 gallons, a bushel of corn.
3 bushels of corn, a quarter.
A Last of corn or rape-seed, 10 quarters, or 80 bushels.
A Last of potash, codfish, white herrings, meal, pitch and tar, 12 barrels.
A Fodder of lead, 19½ cwt., or 2,184 lb.
A Faggot of steel, 120 lb.
A Pig of ballast, 56 lb.
A Cask of bristles, 10 cwt.
A Bale of feathers, about 1 cwt.
A Hogshead of tobacco, 12 to 18 cwt.
A Sack of potatoes, 168 lb.
A Last of flax and feathers, 17 cwt.; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, or 2,400 lb.; of wool, 4,568 lb.

A Ton in weight is 20 cwt. of iron, &c.; but in lead there is 19½ cwt., called a fodder, which is 2,184 lb.

A Tod of wool is 28 lb.

A Pack of ditto, 240 lb.

4 lb. avoirdupois is equal to 5 lb. troy, nearly.

A Firkin of butter, 56 lb.

A Pipe of Port, 115 imperial gallons.

„ of Lisbon, 117 imperial gallons.

„ of Cape or Madeira, 92 imperial gallons.

„ of Teneriffe, 100 imperial gallons.

A dozen articles is equal to 12. 12 dozens equal to 1 gross. 12 gross make 1 great gross. 5 score make 1 hundred. 24 sheets equal 1 quire. 20 quires make 1 ream.

A Quintal of fish is 100 lb.

A Load of bricks, 500, and plain tiles, 1,000.

8 lb., 1 stone of meat.

1 kilog. (French), 2 lb. 3 oz.

Diamonds are weighed by Carats, 151½ to 1 ounce troy.

Oranges, lemons, corks, and a few other articles, are often sold by the Gross. Nails, tacks, &c., have six score to the hundred.

Fruit, potatoes, and other vegetables, formerly sold by measure, are now commonly sold by weight.

A solid yard of well-wrought clay will make 160 bricks. Thirty-two common bricks cover a square yard. A common brick must not be more than 9 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 2½ inches thick.

Plain tiles should be 10½ inches long, 6¼ wide, ⅝ inch thick.

Sheet lead is from 6 lb. to 10 lb. to the square foot. A pipe of an inch bore is commonly 13 lb. or 14 lb. to the yard in length.

An imperial gallon of whale or seal oil should weigh 9 lb.; of sperm oil, 8 lb. 10 oz.

The log-line is about 150 fathoms in length, or 900 feet long. It is usually divided into eight equal spaces called knots.

A rod is 16½ feet, or 5½ yards.

A mile is 320 rods.

A mile is 1,760 yards.

A mile is 5,280 feet.

A square foot is 144 square inches.

A square yard contains 9 square feet.

A square rod is 272¼ square feet.

An acre contains 43,560 square feet.

An acre contains 4,840 square yards.

An acre contains 160 square rods.

A section, or square mile, contains 640 acres.

A quarter section contains 160 acres.

An acre is 8 rods wide by 20 rods long.

An acre is 10 rods wide by 16 rods long

An acre is about 208¾ feet square.

A solid foot contains 1,728 solid inches

A pint of water weighs 1 lb.

A solid foot of water weighs 62½ lbs.

A gallon of water holds 231 solid inches.

A gallon of milk weighs 8 lb. and 10 oz.

Discount Table.

A Table showing the Rates of Discount at 5l., 7½l., 10l., 12½l., 15l., 20l., and 25l. per Cent., applicable to the reductions made by the various Firms to Share and Ticket Holders of the Civil Service Supply Association.

Amount of Account.	£5 per Cent.	£7½ per Cent.	£10 per Cent.	£12½ per Cent.	£15 per Cent.	£20 per Cent.	£25 per Cent.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 2 6	0 0 1½	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 6	0 0 7½
0 5 0	0 0 3	0 0 4½	0 0 6	0 0 7½	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 3
0 10 0	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6
0 15 0	0 0 9	0 1 1½	0 1 6	0 1 10½	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 3 9
1 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
1 10 0	0 1 6	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 15 0	0 1 9	0 2 7½	0 3 6	0 4 4½	0 5 3	0 7 0	0 8 9
2 0 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
2 10 0	0 2 6	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 12 6
2 15 0	0 2 9	0 4 1½	0 5 6	0 6 10½	0 8 3	0 11 0	0 13 9
3 0 0	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
3 10 0	0 3 6	0 5 3	0 7 0	0 8 9	0 10 6	0 14 0	0 17 6
3 15 0	0 3 9	0 5 7½	0 7 6	0 9 4½	0 11 3	0 15 0	0 18 9
4 0 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	1 0 0
4 10 0	0 4 6	0 6 9	0 9 0	0 11 3	0 13 6	0 18 0	1 2 6
4 15 0	0 4 9	0 7 1½	0 9 6	0 11 10½	0 14 3	0 19 0	1 3 9
5 0 0	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 5 0
5 10 0	0 5 6	0 8 3	0 11 0	0 13 9	0 16 6	1 2 0	1 7 6
5 15 0	0 5 9	0 8 7½	0 11 6	0 14 4½	0 17 3	1 3 0	1 8 9
6 0 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0
6 10 0	0 6 6	0 9 9	0 13 0	0 16 3	0 19 6	1 6 0	1 12 6
6 15 0	0 6 9	0 10 1½	0 13 6	0 16 10½	1 0 3	1 7 0	1 13 9
7 0 0	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 14 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 8 0	1 15 0
7 10 0	0 7 6	0 11 3	0 15 0	0 18 9	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 17 6
7 15 0	0 7 9	0 11 7½	0 15 6	0 19 4½	1 3 3	1 11 0	1 18 9
8 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
8 10 0	0 8 6	0 12 9	0 17 0	1 1 3	1 5 6	1 14 0	2 2 6
8 15 0	0 8 9	0 13 1½	0 17 6	1 1 10½	1 6 3	1 15 0	2 3 9
9 0 0	0 9 0	0 13 6	0 18 0	1 2 6	1 7 0	1 16 0	2 5 0
9 10 0	0 9 6	0 14 3	0 19 0	1 3 9	1 8 6	1 18 0	2 7 6
9 15 0	0 9 9	0 14 7½	0 19 6	1 4 4½	1 9 3	1 19 0	2 8 9
10 0 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
10 10 0	0 10 6	0 15 9	1 1 0	1 6 3	1 11 6	2 2 0	2 12 6
10 15 0	0 10 9	0 16 1½	1 1 6	1 6 10½	1 12 3	2 3 0	2 13 9
11 0 0	0 11 0	0 16 6	1 2 0	1 7 6	1 13 0	2 4 0	2 15 0
11 10 0	0 11 6	0 17 3	1 3 0	1 8 9	1 14 6	2 6 0	2 17 6
11 15 0	0 11 9	0 17 7½	1 3 6	1 9 4½	1 15 3	2 7 0	2 18 9
12 0 0	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 16 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
12 10 0	0 12 6	0 18 9	1 5 0	1 11 3	1 17 6	2 10 0	3 2 6
12 15 0	0 12 9	0 19 1½	1 5 6	1 11 10½	1 18 3	2 11 0	3 3 9
13 0 0	0 13 0	0 19 6	1 6 0	1 12 6	1 19 0	2 12 0	3 5 0
13 10 0	0 13 6	1 0 3	1 7 0	1 13 9	2 0 6	2 14 0	3 7 6
13 15 0	0 13 9	1 0 7½	1 7 6	1 14 4½	2 1 3	2 15 0	3 8 9
14 0 0	0 14 0	1 1 0	1 8 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 16 0	3 10 0
14 10 0	0 14 6	1 1 9	1 9 0	1 16 3	2 3 6	2 18 0	3 12 6
14 15 0	0 14 9	1 2 1½	1 9 6	1 16 10½	2 4 3	2 19 0	3 13 9
15 0 0	0 15 0	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 17 6	2 5 0	3 0 0	3 15 0
20 0 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
30 0 0	1 10 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	6 0 0	7 10 0
40 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0
50 0 0	2 10 0	3 15 0	5 0 0	6 5 0	7 10 0	10 0 0	12 10 0
60 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	6 0 0	7 10 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0
70 0 0	3 10 0	5 5 0	7 0 0	8 15 0	10 10 0	14 0 0	17 10 0
80 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0
90 0 0	4 10 0	6 15 0	9 0 0	11 5 0	13 10 0	18 0 0	22 10 0
100 0 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	10 0 0	12 10 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0

Marketing Table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 1¼	0 1½	0 1¾	0 2	0 2¼	0 2½	0 2¾	0 3
½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 2½	0 3	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6
¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 3¾	0 4½	0 5¼	0 6	0 6¾	0 7½	0 8¼	0 9
1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 0
1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 6¼	0 7½	0 8¾	0 10	0 11¼	1 0½	1 1¾	1 3
1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	0 7½	0 9	0 10½	1 0	1 1½	1 3	1 4½	1 6
1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	0 8¾	0 10½	1 0¼	1 2	1 3¾	1 5¼	1 7¼	1 9
2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2 0
2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	0 11¼	1 1½	1 3¾	1 6	1 8¼	1 10½	2 0¾	2 3
2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 0½	1 3	1 5½	1 8	1 10½	2 1	2 3½	2 6
2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 1¾	1 4½	1 7¼	1 10	2 0¼	2 3½	2 6¼	2 9
3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	1 4¼	1 7½	1 10¾	2 2	2 5¼	2 8½	2 11¾	3 3
3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	1 5½	1 9	2 0¼	2 4	2 7½	2 11	3 2½	3 6
3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	1 6¾	1 10½	2 2¼	2 6	2 9¾	3 1½	3 5¼	3 9
4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0
4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	1 9¼	2 1½	2 5¾	2 10	3 2¼	3 6½	3 10¾	4 3
4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	1 10½	2 3	2 7½	3 0	3 4½	3 9	4 1½	4 6
4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	1 11¾	2 4½	2 9¼	3 2	3 6¾	3 11½	4 4¼	4 9
5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5 0
5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	2 2¼	2 7½	3 0¾	3 6	3 11¼	4 4½	4 9¾	5 3
5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	2 3½	2 9	3 2¼	3 8	4 1½	4 7	5 0½	5 6
5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	2 4¾	2 10½	3 4¼	3 10	4 3¾	4 9½	5 3¼	5 9
6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0
6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	2 7¼	3 1½	3 7¾	4 2	4 8¼	5 2½	5 8¾	6 3
6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	2 8½	3 3	3 9½	4 4	4 10½	5 5	5 11½	6 6
6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	2 9¾	3 4½	3 11¼	4 6	5 0¼	5 7½	6 2¼	6 9
7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7 0
7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	3 0¼	3 7½	4 2¾	4 10	5 5¼	6 0½	6 7¾	7 3
7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	3 1½	3 9	4 4½	5 0	5 7½	6 3	6 10½	7 6
7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	3 2¾	3 10½	4 6¼	5 2	5 9¾	6 5½	7 1¼	7 9
8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8 0
8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	3 5¼	4 1½	4 9¾	5 6	6 2¼	6 10½	7 6¾	8 3
8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	3 6½	4 3	4 11½	5 8	6 4½	7 1	7 9½	8 6
8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	3 7¾	4 4½	5 1¼	5 10	6 6¾	7 3½	8 0¼	8 9
9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9 0
9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	3 10¼	4 7½	5 4¾	6 2	6 11¼	7 8½	8 5¾	9 3
9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	3 11½	4 9	5 6½	6 4	7 1½	7 11	8 8½	9 6
9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	4 0¾	4 10½	5 8¼	6 6	7 3¾	8 1½	8 11¼	9 9
10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10 0
10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	4 3¼	5 1½	5 11¾	6 10	7 8¼	8 6½	9 4¾	10 3
10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	4 4½	5 3	6 1½	7 0	7 10½	8 9	9 7½	10 6
10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	4 5¾	5 4½	6 3¼	7 2	8 0¼	8 11½	9 10¼	10 9
11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11 0
11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	4 8¼	5 7½	6 6¾	7 6	8 5¼	9 4½	10 3¾	11 3
11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	4 9½	5 9	6 8½	7 8	8 7½	9 7	10 6½	11 6
11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	4 10¾	5 10½	6 10¼	7 10	8 9¾	9 9½	10 9¼	11 9

N.B.—In the first column is the price per lb. or yard. The figures at the top of each column denote the number of lbs. or yards.

EXAMPLE.—To discover the price of 9 lb. of meat at 7½*d.*, look in the first column for 7½*d.*, and carry the eye along to the figure 9 ; the price you will perceive to be 5*s.* 7½*d.*

Discount Table.

2½ per cent. is	0	6 per 1*l.*		7½ per cent. is	1	6 per 1*l.*		20 per cent. is	4	0 per 1*l.*	
3	0	7½	"	10	2	0	"	22½	4	6	"
4	0	9¾	"	12½	2	6	"	25	5	0	"
5	1	0	"	15	3	0	"	30	6	0	"
6	1	2	"	17½	3	6	"				

Apprentices' Indentures and Assignments.

	s.	*d.*
Where no premium is paid	2	6
In any other case for every 5*l.*, or part thereof	5	0

Rates of Brokerage.

The following are the charges usually made for commission by stockbrokers:—

		s.	*d.*
British and Foreign Funds	per 100*l.* stock	2	6
Exchequer Bills	„	1	0
Colonial Government and Railway Bonds	per cent.	5	0

Shares under 5*l.*, per share, 1*s.*; 5*l.* to 10*l.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 10*l.* to 25*l.*, 2*s.*; 25*l.* to 50*l.*, 5*s.*; 50*l.* and above, per cent., 10*s.*

Licenses.—Excise.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Bankers	per year	30	0	0
Auctioneers	„	10	0	0
Sweet Retailers	„	1	5	0
Tobacco and Snuff Dealers	„	0	5	3
On a license to be taken out by a brewer for sale		1	0	0
Ditto, by any other brewer	4*s.* and	0	9	0
Beer Retailers, off premises, 1*l.* 5*s.* on premises		3	10	0
Wine Merchants (for wine only)		10	10	0
Wine Retailers, 'On'		3	10	0
Grocers or Wine Retailers, 'Off'		2	10	0
Spirit Licenses, annual		10	10	0
Dealers, not Retailers		10	10	0
„ to sell in bottles		3	3	0
„ to sell foreign liqueurs only in bottles		2	2	0
(Methylated) makers of		10	10	0
„ retailers of		10	0	0
Retailers of (annual, United Kingdom)		1	5	0
License to drive a Motor-car		0	5	0

Patent Laws of Great Britain.

Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883.
(46 & 47 Vict., ch. 57.)

Any person, whether a British subject or not, may make application for a patent. Two or more persons may make a joint application, and a patent may be granted to them jointly.

Government Fees.

Fees on instruments for obtaining Patents and Renewals:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(*a*) Up to Sealing—						
On application for provisional protection . .	1	0	0			
On filing complete specification	3	0	0			
or,				4	0	0
On filing complete specification with first application . .				4	0	0
(*b*) Further before end of four years from date of Patent—						
On certificate of renewal				50	0	0
(*c*) Further before end of seven years, or, in the case of Patents granted after the commencement of this Act, before the end of eight years from date of Patent—						
On certificate of renewal				100	0	0
Or, in lieu of the fees of 50*l.* and 100*l.*, the following annual fees:—						
Before the expiration—						
Of 4th year from date of Patent				10	0	0
5th " "				10	0	0
6th " "				10	0	0
7th " "				10	0	0
8th " "				15	0	0
9th " "				15	0	0
10th " "				20	0	0
11th " "				20	0	0
12th " "				20	0	0
13th " "				20	0	0

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

	£	s.	d.
Marriage License (Special) . . . . . about	30	0	0
Not Special . . . . . 1*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* to	2	12	6

Parents must register a birth within 42 days, under a penalty in default. Registration of death to be effected within five days.

For certified copy or extract from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials, 3*s.* 6*d.* is charged. Office—Somerset House, Strand entrance.

Game Licenses.

License or Certificate taken out after July 31, and before	£	s.	d.
Nov. 1, to expire on July 31 in the following year .	3	0	0
After July 31, to expire on the following 31st Oct. .	2	0	0
After Oct. 31, to expire on the following 31st July . .	2	0	0
Licenses for a continuous period of 14 days . . .	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's License, per year, Great Britain . . .	2	0	0
Game Dealer " " . . .	2	0	0
Gun License " " . . .	0	10	0

Payments to the Royal Family.

His Majesty the King and Queen:—

	£110,000	£
Privy Purse		
Salaries of Household	125,800	
Expenses of Household	193,000	
Royal Bounties	33,200	
Unappropriated	8,000	
		470,000
Prince of Wales		20,000
Princess of Wales		10,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein		6,000
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll		6,000
Duke of Connaught		25,000
Duchess of Albany		6,000
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg)		6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz		3,000
Trustees for His Majesty's Daughters		18,000

Stamp Duties.

	£	s.	d.
Affidavit or Statutory Declaration	0	2	6
Agreement or any Memorandum of an Agreement made under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6
Appraisement or Valuation of any property—			
Where the amount of the appraisement or valuation does not exceed £5	0	0	3
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed 10	0	0	6
„ 10 „ 20	0	1	0
„ 20 „ 30	0	1	6
„ 30 „ 40	0	2	0
„ 40 „ 50	0	2	6
„ 50 „ 100	0	5	0
„ 100 „ 200	0	10	0
„ 200 „ 500	0	15	0
„ 500	1	0	0
Apprenticeship, where there is no premium or consideration	0	2	6
In any other case, for every 5*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 5*l*, of the amount or value of the premium or consideration	0	5	0
Bank Note.—For money not exceeding £1	0	0	5
Exceeding £1 and not exceeding 2	0	0	10
„ 2 „ 5	0	1	3
„ 5 „ 10	0	1	9
„ 10 „ 20	0	2	0
„ 20 „ 30	0	3	0
„ 30 „ 50	0	5	0
„ 50 „ 100	0	8	6

	£	s.	d.
Bill of Exchange, payable on demand	0	0	1
Bill of Exchange and Promissory Note of any kind, *except a Bank Note*—drawn or payable or negotiated in the United Kingdom, where value does not exceed 5*l.* . .	0	0	1
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	2
„ 10 „ 25	0	0	3
„ 25 „ 50	0	0	6
„ 50 „ 75	0	0	9
„ 75 „ 100	0	1	0
„ 100, for every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*, of such amount for value . . .	0	1	0
Bill of Lading	0	0	6
Bill of Sale—Absolute, see *Conveyance on Sale.* By way of security, see *Mortgage*, &c.			
Bond for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or re-transfer of stock, see *Mortgage*, &c.			
Bond in relation to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. See *Conveyance on Sale.*			
Certificate of the registration of a design	5	0	0
Certificate of any goods or merchandise, having been duly entered inwards, which shall be entered outwards for exportation at the port of importation, or be removed from thence to any other port for the more convenient exportation thereof, where such certificate is issued for enabling any person to obtain a debenture or certificate entitling him to receive any drawback of any duty or duties of customs, or any part thereof	0	4	0
Charter Party	0	0	6
Contract Party for sale or purchase of stock, &c., value 100*l.* or upwards	0	0	6
Conveyance or Transfer—			
(1) Of Stock of the Bank of England	0	7	9
(2) Colonial Stock	0	2	6
Conveyance or Transfer on sale; of any property (*except such stock as aforesaid*), where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed 5*l.* . . .	0	0	6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	1	0
„ 10 „ 15	0	1	6
„ 15 „ 20	0	2	0
„ 20 „ 25	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
For every additional 25*l.* to 300*l.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*; if above 300*l.*, then for every 50*l.*	0	10	0
Copy of Extract (*certified*) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials	0	0	1
Copy of Extract (*attested or in any other manner authenticated*) of or from—(1) An instrument chargeable with any duty. (2) An original will, testament, or codicil. (3) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil. (4) Any letters of administration or any confirmation of a testament. (5) Any public register (*except any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials*). (6) The books, rolls, or records of any court. In the case of an instrument chargeable with any duty not amounting to one shilling, *the same duty as such instrument.*			
In any other case	0	1	0
Declaration of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, not being a deed or will, or any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a settlement	0	2	6
Deed of any kind whatsoever, not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Delivery Order	0	0	1
Grant or License under the sign manual to take and use a surname and arms, or a surname only; in compliance with the injunctions of any will or settlement	50	0	0
Upon any voluntary application	10	0	0

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, &c.—

	Not exceeding 35 years.			Exceeding 35 years, but not exceeding 100 years.			Exceeding 100 years.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding £5	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	6	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding 10	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
Exceeding 10 and not exceeding 15	0	1	6	0	9	0	0	18	0
Exceeding 15 and not exceeding 20	0	2	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 25	0	2	6	0	15	0	1	10	0
Exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50	0	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 75	0	7	6	2	5	0	4	10	0
Exceeding 75 and not exceeding 100	0	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
100, for every 50*l.*, or fractional part of 50*l.*	0	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0

Legacy and Succession Duty—

(1) Children or descendants, Father, Mother, &c.	£1 per ct.
(2) Brothers and Sisters or their descendants	3 „
(3) To Uncles and Aunts or their descendants	5 „
(4) To Great Uncles, Great Aunts or their descendants	6 „
(5) To persons in any other degree of relationship or not related by blood	10 „

Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, Warrant of Attorney, to confess and enter up judgment, and **Foreign Security** of any kind—

	£	s.	d.
(1) Being the only or principal security for the payment or repayment of money not exceeding 10*l.*	0	0	3
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	8
„ 25 „ 50	0	1	3
„ 50 „ 100	0	2	6
„ 100 „ 150	0	3	9
„ 150 „ 200	0	5	0
„ 200 „ 250	0	6	3
„ 250 „ 300	0	7	6
„ 300 for every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*, of such amount.	0	2	6
(2) Being a collateral, or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance where the principal security is duly stamped. For every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* of the amount secured	0	0	6

Policy of Insurance—

(1) Upon any life or lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives, *except for the payment of money upon the death of any person only from accident or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause*, where the sum insured does not exceed 10*l.*	0	0	1
Exceeds 10*l.* but does not exceed 25*l.*	0	0	3
Exceeds 25*l.* but does not exceed 500*l.*, for every full sum of 50*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 50*l.*, of the amount insured	0	0	6

Policy of Sea Insurance—

Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
In other cases, for every 100*l.*, or fraction thereof, insured	0	0	3
For every policy for time, for every 100*l.*, and any fractional part of 100*l.*, thereby insured for any time not exceeding six months	0	0	3
Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	0	0	6

Policy of assurance or insurance, made for a *certain term or period of time* upon or in relation to any ship or vessel, the following rates of duty for every 100*l.*, or fractional part of 100*l.*: Where any insurance shall be made upon

	£	s.	d.
any vessel lying or being in any dock, &c., for any certain term or period not exceeding one calendar month .	0	0	6
And where any such insurance shall be made for any term or period exceeding one month and not exceeding three months, and also where any insurance shall be made upon any vessel lying or being elsewhere than aforesaid, for any term or period of time not exceeding three months	0	1	0
And where any insurance shall be made upon any vessel, wheresoever the same may be, for any term or period exceeding three months and not exceeding six months .	0	2	0
Exceeding six months	0	4	0
Receipt given for, or upon the payment of money amounting to 2*l.* or upwards	0	0	1
Scrip Certificate or Scrip	0	0	1
Settlement.—Any instrument, whether voluntary, or upon valuable consideration other than a *bona-fide* pecuniary consideration, whereby any definite and certain principal sum of money, whether charged or chargeable on lands or not, &c., or to be laid out in the purchase of lands, &c., or not, or any definite and certain amount of stock, &c., is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever. For every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*, of the amount settled	0	5	0
Spoiled Stamps.—Stamps inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled will be allowed, and other stamps of the same denomination and value given in lieu thereof. Application for allowance must be made at Somerset House, between the hours of 11 and 3, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and between the hours of 10 and 1 on Saturday. Application can also be made at the Inland Revenue Offices, Great Winchester Street, for the allowance of marine policy and general spoiled stamps, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between the hours of 11 and 3.			
Transfer, Assignment, Disposition, or Assignation of any Mortgage, &c., or of any money secured by such instrument, for every 100*l.*, and also for any fractional part of 100*l.*, of the amount transferred	0	0	6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured, *the same duty as a principal security for such further money.*			
Voting Paper.—Any instrument for the purpose of voting by any person entitled to vote at any one meeting . .	0	0	1
Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up a judgment given as a security for the payment or repayment of money, or for the transfer or re-transfer of stock. See *Mortgage*, &c.			

	£	s.	d.
Warrant of Attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
Warrant for Goods	0	0	3
Warrant under the sign manual of His Majesty, his heirs or successors	0	10	0

Assessed Taxes.

Armorial Bearings.—For any person chargeable with the duty for any carriage	2	2	0
Not being so chargeable	1	1	0
Carriages.—For every carriage with four wheels, drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
For every carriage with four wheels, drawn by one horse.	1	1	0
For every carriage with less than four wheels	0	15	0
For every carriage kept for hire, whether two or four wheels	0	15	0
Half these rates only charged on licences taken out between October 1 and December 31.			
Motor-Cars.—Weight, unladen, exceeding 2 tons and under 3 tons	5	5	0
Weight, unladen, exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	4	4	0
Weight, unladen, not exceeding 1 ton	2	2	0
With less than four wheels, to be drawn by horse or mule power, or drawn or propelled by mechanical power, including motor-tricycles and motor-bicycles	0	15	0
N.B.—In calculating the weight of a vehicle *unladen*, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included.			
House Duty.—On inhabited houses of the annual value of 20*l.*, occupied as a farmhouse by a tenant or servant, or in which articles are exposed for sale, a duty of 6*d.* in the £; all others	0	0	9
Male Servants.—Every male servant	0	15	0
Dogs.—For each dog over six months old	0	7	6
Exemptions—Shepherds' dogs and those kept by blind persons for their guides.			

Foreign Money.

		s.	d.
Austria	100 kreuzers = 1 florin	= 1	11¼
Belgium	100 centimes = 1 franc	= 0	9½
Canada, N. America	100 cents = 1 dollar	= 4	1¼
China	100 condarenes = 10 mace = 1 tael	= 6	6
Denmark	100 ore = 1 krone	= 1	1⅛
France	100 centimes = 1 franc	= 0	9½
	Milliard = 1,000 million francs = £40,000,000		
	North Germany or Russia, 1 thaler	= 2	10½
Germany	South Germany, florin	= 1	7½
	Imperial mark, 100 pfennigs	= 0	11¾
	Imperial gold piece, 20 marks	= 19	7
Greece	100 centimes = 1 franc	= 0	9½
Holland	100 cents, or 20 stivers = 1 florin	= 1	8
India	192 pice = 16 annas = 1 rupee	= 1	10½
	A lac is 100,000 rupees.		
Italy	100 centesimi = 1 lira	= 0	9½
Norway	100 ore = 1 krone	= 1	1⅛
Portugal	1,000 reas = 1 milrea	= 4	8½
Russia	100 copecs = 1 silver rouble	= 3	1½
Spain	100 centimos = 1 peseta	= 0	9½
Sweden	Same as Norway.		
Switzerland	100 rappen or centimes = 1 franc	= 0	9½
Turkey	40 paras = 1 piastre	= 1½ to 2¼	
United States	100 cents = 1 dollar	= 4	1
	10 dollars = 1 eagle	= 41	1

WRINKLES AND NOTIONS

FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD

Ale Posset

Boil a pint of new milk with a slice of toasted bread, pour a bottle of mild ale into a punch-bowl, sweeten and add half a teaspoonful of mixed spices, and then pour the boiling milk over it.

Ambassadors, their Privileges

Ambassadors are exempt from taxation, and have the right to import their goods without paying customs duty upon them. They and those in their train are not considered under the control of the municipal laws of the nation to which they are accredited, but they must respect the laws and customs of the country in which they live, and any misconduct is open to complaints addressed to their own governments.

Animals, the Ages they live to

A dog lives 14 to 18 years; cats, 16 to 18 years; a fox, 14 or 16 years; lions, 70 years; bears, 20 years; elephants, 400 years; pigs have been known to live to 20 years; a rhinoceros, 20 years; a horse averages 20 to 25 years, but has been known to have lived 62 years; camels, 40 years; a squirrel or hare, 7 or 8 years; rabbits, 7 years; sheep, 10 years; cows, about 15 years; stags, 30 years; whales, about 300 years;

tortoise, a century; a guinea-pig, 7 years; pelicans, 50 years; eagles, crows, and ravens, 100 years; heron, 60 years; parrots, from 60 to 100 years; peacock, 24 years; pheasants, partridges, and pigeons, 15 years; fowls, 10 years; goose, 50 years; canary, 24 years; skylark, 30 years; swans, 100 years; robins, blackbirds, larks, and thrushes, 10 or 12 years; nightingale, 18 years; wrens, 3 years.

Animals, their Periods of Gestation

Horse and ass, 11 months; camel, 12 months; elephant, 2 years; lion, 5 months; buffalo, 12 months; cow, 9 months; sheep, 5 months; reindeer, 8 months; monkey, 7 months; bear, 6 months; sow, 4 months; dog, 9 weeks; cat, 8 weeks; rabbit, 4 weeks; guinea-pig, 3 weeks; goose sits 30 days; swan, 42 days; hens, 19 to 21 days; ducks, 30 days; turkeys, 28 days; canaries and pigeons, 14 days; parrots, 4 weeks and 3 days.

Ankle, Sprained

Shower hot water poured from a height of a few feet over it.

Ankles, Weak

Take a raw oyster in the palm of right hand, and rub the ankles with it until the oyster is almost rubbed away. This should be done every evening at bed-time, and it will soon be found that the ankles are stronger.

Antidote for Alcohol, Opium, Prussic Acid, Strychnine, and all poisoning

Take a heaped-up teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred quickly in a glass of warm water, and swallow at once. This will cause instantaneous vomiting; when this ceases swallow the whites of two eggs, and then drink freely of strong coffee.

Ants, to Exterminate in Gardens

Mix a tablespoonful of carbolic acid with 64 of water and apply it to their nests. To drive them from the house, place cayenne in the places they are most seen in, and scrub shelves, &c., with carbolic soap. Another very effectual way is to boil 1 lb. of Cape aloes in a gallon of water and add 6 oz. of powdered camphor, and, having excavated an ant-hill, pour a

quart of this into it, taking care to cover as much space as possible, and fill in the excavation again. Where ants infest, and their nest cannot be found, mix this *largely* with water and sprinkle on the leaves, &c., through the rose of a watering-can. Tobacco water is also effectual if it is poured on for three or four nights, or till they cease to appear.

Ant Trap, to make

Soak a sponge in water and wring it nearly dry, then sprinkle it with sugar and lay it on a plate in the haunts of ants. It will soon become full; then plunge it into boiling water.

Arsenic in Wall Papers (test for)

Turn down an ordinary gas jet to a pin-point till the flame is wholly blue. Then take a strip of wall paper, cut to $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch wide and an inch or two long; as soon as the edge of this paper is brought in contact with the outer edge of the gas flame, a grey colouration, due to arsenic, will be seen in the same. The paper is burned a little, and the fumes that are given off will have a garlic-like odour due to the vapour of arsenic acid. If the charred end is now observed it will be found coloured a bronze red, and on placing the charred end a second time not too far in the flame, the flame will now be coloured green.

Asthma

Dr. Q. C. Smith recommends for the paroxysms the following to be administered hypodermically :—

℞ Mur. pilocarpine
Apomorphia . . . . . āā gr. $\frac{1}{8}$

M. This creates profuse sweating and very quickly causes the breath to be easier and induces sleep. For the constitutional treatment he recommends the following :—

℞ Iodide of sodium . . . . . ℥j
Fl. ex. grindeliæ robustæ,
Tr. aloes,
Syr. ipecac. . . . . āā ℥ij
Liq. pot. arsenitis . . . . . ℥ss
Fl. ex. belladonnæ . . . . . gutt. iv
Syr. lactucarium (ambergris) . q.s. ut ft. ℥ij

A teaspoonful to be taken every three hours for one day, and three times a day after meals for from three to six weeks; also put a little tar and turpentine into a cup and place it over the

stove or pour it on live coals ; the dense smoke which is emitted brings great relief to the sufferer.

Baldness, Remedy for

Brush the scalp till redness and a warm glow are produced, and then rub into the roots of the hair the following lotion :— 2 oz. of eau de cologne, 2 drs. of tincture of cantharides, 10 drops of oil of lavender, and the same of rosemary. Apply to the head once or twice daily.

Baldness, Prevention of

Use a pomade made of one part of pilocarpine in 200 parts of petrovaseline ; if this is always used it will prevent baldness and give great glossiness to the hair.

Balls for Cleaning Clothes

Mix 4 oz. of fullers' earth (well dried and pulverised) with the juice of a lemon. Mix well, then add 2 drs. of common pearl-ash pounded, knead and work the whole together into balls, and let them dry slowly before the fire. When wanted for use, moisten the spots on the clothes with cold water ; then rub a ball well over them, and let them dry in the sun, or at a little distance from the fire. When quite dry, wash the spots with a sponge and water, and they will disappear. Those who do not care to make them cannot do better than use Scrubb's cloudy ammonia.

Bandages

Bandages are usually made of unbleached calico, flannel, or linen; calico and linen should be washed before used, to take out all the glaze and stiffness. There are two kinds of bandages, the roller and the triangular. The length of a finger bandage should be a yard, and its width $\frac{3}{4}$ in. An arm bandage should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 3 to 6 yards in length. A leg one should be 5 inches wide, and 8 to 12 yards in length. To roll a bandage, fold the end tightly two or three times, and make it into a little roll. Hold this by the fingers of both hands, placing both thumbs on the top of it, revolve the roll to its own axis, made by the movement of the thumbs, and fasten the end with a stitch to keep it tightly rolled. 1. Always bandage from within outwards ; 2. begin bandaging from below and work

the bandage upwards; 3. let the pressure be evenly and firmly applied; 4. have no wrinkles; 5. when reversing do so on the fleshy part, and never on the sharp edge of a bone. It is dangerous to bandage too tightly, as it prevents the circulation of the blood; on the other hand, a too loose bandage is useless. A triangular bandage is a piece of calico or linen about 40 inches square cut diagonally; that is, from one corner to another. It is best to procure one of these bandages from the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John, with the illustrations of the different ways it can be used.

Bed-Sores, to prevent

Apply a large piece of plaster the size of the open hand, scored up from the edge towards the middle, well warmed and applied evenly. The plaster should be left on 10 or 12 days. When bed-sores once form they should be sprinkled with powdered fullers' earth and covered with lint or plaster. Bed-sores are often due to soft heating beds. A little violet powder or oxide of zinc put over the tender or suspected parts is a very good safeguard.

Bedsteads, to wash

Sponge all parts of the bed with very hot alum and water.

Beef Tea

Scrape a piece of beefsteak fine till there is ¼ lb. free from all fat and gristle and it is all pure pulp; place it in an earthenware jar, strewing salt over it, but adding no water: let it stand on the hot plate simmering for three or four hours till all the juice is extracted; strain and skim off the fat. For those who prefer to buy it ready made, there are no preparations so good as Johnston's Bovril, Berger's Beef Extract, and a preparation called Vivo made by the Liebig Company.

Beef Tea

(ANOTHER WAY)

Take the best gravy beef or beefsteak, beat it well, rub pepper and salt over it, and place it on a flat tin punched with small holes, rather close together. Stand this over a basin, pour some port wine over the meat, cover it with a plate, and stand some weights on it. The weights should be increased

once or twice so that all the juice may be pressed out of the meat.

Beef Tea, Nutritious

Mince some raw beef, and just cover it with very weak hydrochloric acid, 4 drops of acid to 1 pint of water, and let it macerate for a night; squeeze the flesh in a cloth and strain the juice through it; this contains so much syntonin as to make it highly nutritious when neutralised; boil up to remove the raw taste.

Bilious Attack, Draught for

Pot. bicarb. 15 grs., water 1 oz., mix. Take with an equal quantity of water a teaspoonful of lemon-juice every four hours. Sint 6 oz.

Bilious Constitutions

Before going to bed take a gill of hot water and the juice of one lemon ; a fair trial of this is sure to do good.

Birth Rate

It is calculated that there are 70 births per minute, 4,200 per hour, 100,800 a day, and 36,470,000 a year.

Black Beetles, to destroy

Get ½ lb. of pyrethrum powder at a chemist's and sprinkle it plentifully about the boards at the bottom of cupboards and elsewhere. This should be done not less than once a week, and then a grand clearance of these pests will take place; all holes and cracks should be filled up with putty or cement, and the carcases swept up and burnt or thrown into scalding water. Camphor dissolved in spirits of wine and painted over their haunts is often an effectual remedy. The demon beetle-trap is a first-rate thing to buy.

Black Draught, to make

Put into half a pint of water 6 drs. of senna leaves, ½ dr. of bruised ginger, and 4 drs. of sliced liquorice root, and keep this standing by the side of the fire for three hours; strain, and, after letting it grow cool, add 1½ dr. of sal-volatile, ½ oz. tincture of senna, and ½ oz. tincture of cardamoms; cork closely and put in a cool place.

Blackheads in the Skin

Get a pound of good yellow soap and wash with it several times a day. Afterwards rinse the soap off and dry with a good rough coarse towel. Take plenty of exercise and avoid rich food.

Black Pomatum, for Eyebrows

Melt some well-washed lard with a third of its weight in wax in winter and half in summer ; colour it with levigated ivory black, and strain it through a tammy ; stir constantly, and when it begins to thicken pour it into paper moulds. Brown pomatum is made in the same way, but coloured with amber.

Black Silk, to clean

Sponge with strong cold tea, into which a little hartshorn has been put, and iron on the wrong side with a fairly hot iron.

Black Stockings, to wash

Wash black stockings in strong salt water, then dry them and wash again in another solution, finishing in clear water. If properly done, the dye will not rub off.

Bleeding, to stop

Powdered rice sprinkled on lint and applied to fresh wounds will stop bleeding, or put a handful of flour over the cut ; also, if there is a cobweb handy, bind it on the wound and it will stop it at once. An application of hazeline also stops bleeding ; it is a first-rate thing to keep in one's medicine chest.

Blotting-Paper, for Copying (German Process)

Soak 4 parts of the best glue in a mixture of 5 parts of water and 3 parts of liquor of ammonia till the glue is thoroughly softened. Warm it till the glue is dissolved, and add 3 parts of granulated sugar and 8 parts of glycerine, stirring the whole well and letting it come to the boiling point. While the mixture is hot, paint it with a broad brush on clean white blotting-paper until the latter is thoroughly soaked and a thin coating remains on the surface. Let it dry for two or three days and it will be ready for use. The writing or sketch to be copied is done with aniline ink on writing-paper. Before transferring

it to the blotting-paper, wet the latter with a sponge or brush and clean water, and allow it to stand for two minutes. Place the written side on the blotting-paper, and press out air bubbles; after a few moments of gentle pressure, remove the written paper. A number of copies can then be taken; when the impressions grow faint, damp the surface of the blotting-paper again.

Blue Blood

Some people imagine that the blood of the 'Upper Ten' has a blue tinge in it, but it is not so: their blood is the same as everybody else's. The only difference is that the blue veins of a delicate-skinned person naturally show through; whereas persons whose hands and faces are exposed to extreme heat and cold get the skin somewhat weather-beaten.

Blushing, to cure

Take half a wineglassful of compound infusion of gentian twice a day.

Boils, their Treatment

Boils are of two kinds. One kind comes from being overfed, and the other, the debilitated. For the first, rhubarb, black draught, magnesia, with restricted diet, should be taken; whilst for the second kind, tonic foods and medicines, soups, fish, eggs, milk, &c., with cod-liver oil and mild iron preparations.

In both cases one grain of sulphide of calcium, taken three times a day in the form of pill, will be found useful. The boils themselves should, on their first appearance, be frequently bathed with very hot water, or painted with tincture of iodine or glycerine of belladonna, once or twice daily. When this does not succeed, constant poulticing should be resorted to, to bring them to a head rapidly; after breaking, boils should be covered with a piece of lint thickly smeared with boracic acid, or salicylic ointment, and fomented with hot water frequently.

Another remedy recommended is as soon as the boil makes its appearance, bathe the place with repeated and continuous applications of ice-cold water, and apply carbolic, camphor, iodine, or solution of caustic; if the boil is obstinate, it should be brought to a head with poultices of camomile flowers.

Boots and Shoes, Squeaking

Soak the soles for a couple of hours in linseed oil, and it will cure them.

Boots and Shoes, to soften

Boots and shoes which have been hardened by water should be rubbed with kerosene, and they will be as pliable as new.

Bowel Complaints

One pennyworth of camphor dissolved in one pennyworth of clove oil is an excellent remedy for incipient bowel complaints. Repeated doses of a few drops at a time should be taken.

Brass, to clean

The best method for cleaning old brass is to pour very strong ammonia over it, and then scrub it thoroughly with a brush ; after five minutes the brass should become as clear, bright and shining as new metal. Rinse in clear water and wipe dry, or immerse the article in a strong lather of soda, soap and water ; scrub it well, then put it in a tubful of boiling water, give it a boil up over the fire, and let it soak for five minutes ; then take it out and wipe it carefully, and polish gently with a very clean soft leather. Sapolio cleans brass well, also Putz pomade.

Brass-work, to frost

To frost brass-work, boil the article in caustic potash, rinse in clean water, and dip in nitric acid till all oxide is removed ; then wash quickly, dry in boxwood sawdust and lacquer while warm.

Brass, Indian, to clean

Clean with very fine brick-dust moistened with lemon-juice.

Brass, Lacquered, to clean

Lay the brass in hot strong soda and water, and brush it well over with soap. Lift it out and lay it as it is, all soapy, in a pan, and pour absolutely boiling water on it. Let it steep for a minute or two, then lift it out and throw it into cold

water to enable you to handle it, and then dry it carefully. It should require neither rubbing nor polishing. If the brass is very dirty, boil it in the hot soda water.

Bread Poultice, to make

Put a teacupful of boiling water into a clean saucepan, add the crumb of a stale loaf, about 2 oz. will be sufficient, and let it soak over the fire for about five minutes; then turn it out on to a piece of rag, and spread it of suitable size and very evenly.

Breath, Impure

Rinse the mouth and throat out with 10 grs. of carbolic acid to 1 oz. of water, 1 dr. each of tincture of calamus and tincture of orris root, 1 oz. spirit of nutmeg and 2 oz. of rosewater. Where impure breath arises from weakness a tonic should be taken as well, made of equal parts of wild cherry and chinchona bark.

Bad Breath, Acidity of Stomach causing

Drink a glass of cold water every morning before getting out of bed, and a glass of hot water before going to bed at night. Rinse the teeth and mouth and gargle the throat well, morning and evening, with a few drops of Condy's ozonised water, in plain water, and after each meal take a powder containing 10 grs. powdered vegetable charcoal and 5 grs. of bicarbonate of soda.

Brilliantine, to make

Mix together 1 dr. of castor oil, 7 drs. of almond oil, 1 dr. of Jockey Club bouquet, and 2 drs. of rectified spirit.

Bronchitis, Cure for

Dr. Dobell recommends the following prescription :—Carbonate of ammonia 35 grs., ipecacuanha wine 2 drs., spirit of chloroform 1 dr. (1 to 7), paregoric 2 drs., water ad 8 oz. Mix and take one tablespoonful three times a day, or oftener if the cough is troublesome. Inhaling the carbolic smoke-ball is a *great relief.*

Brown Leather Boots, to clean

Mix 1 oz. of muriatic acid, ½ oz. of alum, ½ oz. of gum arabic, and ½ oz. of spirit of lavender in a pint and a half of skimmed milk 'turned.' Apply with a sponge and then dry; polish with a soft flannel rubber.

Bronzing Liquid

The article to be bronzed must be well cleaned, then gently warmed and brushed over with the following preparation, using a small quantity at a time :—1 dr. of sal-ammoniac, 15 grs. of oxalic acid, and 1 pint of vinegar, all well mixed together. Rub dry, and then repeat the application till the required tint is obtained.

Brooms, to preserve

Dip brooms in boiling soap-suds for a few minutes weekly, and they will last much longer than they otherwise would.

Bruises

Rest and bathe in cold water. If the skin is unbroken, apply half a teaspoonful of arnica lotion to a tumblerful of water; soft linen rags, wet with this lotion, to be applied and changed as often as they become warm and dry. Another plan is to wring out a cloth in hot water and lay on the affected part. Renew frequently till the pain ceases.

Brushes, to wash

Put a teaspoonful of Scrubb's cloudy ammonia in ½ pint of water and then dip the brushes' bristles downwards into the water and out again, keeping the backs and handles as free from the water as possible. Repeat this till the bristles look clean; afterwards rinse the brushes in clean cold water, shake them well, wipe the handles and backs with a soft towel, and set the brushes to dry in the sun, but *not close* to the fire.

Bugs, Remedy for

Blue ointment and kerosine mixed in equal proportions and applied to bedsteads infected with bugs will quite destroy them, and also boil lump alum in water to make a strong solution, and mop the rooms with it.

Bunions

Paint them every second day with iodine till the soreness disappears.

Burns, Three Remedies for

Apply immediately pulverised charcoal and linseed oil. If linseed oil is not handy, lamp oil will do. Common soda

moistened with water applied quickly has a magical effect. To remove fire from the flesh after a burn, freely use soft soap, then use linseed oil and sift over the place wheaten flour. When this is dried hard repeat the oil and flour till a complete covering is obtained. Let this dry till it falls off, and a new skin will be found without a scar. Another good mixture for burns is :—Dissolve 18 grs. of powdered boracic in 1 dr. of hot glycerine. Then add 1 oz. of olive oil and shake all up, and bottle and keep for use. This makes an emulsion which is not irritating. Burns treated with this and covered with a layer of antiseptic wool are soon cured.

Burns, Dressing for

Mix equal parts of linseed oil and lime water, saturate a cloth with it, and bind on the burn. This is the carron oil used by surgeons.

Burns, Treatment for

Take chalk and linseed, or common olive oil. Mix them in such proportions to make a compound as thick as honey ; then add vinegar, so as to reduce it to the thickness of treacle, apply with a soft brush and renew the application from time to time. Give 10 drops of laudanum to adults, 3 to children, none to infants. Repeat in an hour, and the third time give brandy, sal-volatile, or both at once.

Camphor Inhalations, for Colds

Pour half a pint of boiling hot water over a drachm of pulverised camphor, and inhale the vapours arising, from ten to twenty minutes. This affords great relief.

Cane Seats, to clean

Wash with hot water, in which a little lemon has been squeezed, until the cane be well soaked, and leave in the open air to dry.

Carpets, to clean

Throw damp salt upon and then sweep it briskly, which will brighten the colours wonderfully, or sweep it well and go over it afterwards with a clean cloth and clear salt water, and the result will be nearly as satisfactory.

Castor Oil, best way of taking

Float it on milk, and before taking it eat a piece of orange or lemon peel.

Catarrh in the Head (Rabow)

Take 25 parts roasted coffee, 1 part menthol, 25 parts of sugar, triturate them together to a fine powder, and use as snuff. Glykaline is also very beneficial.

Caterpillars, to destroy

Hang pieces of woollen rag on every tree and bush ; the caterpillars will congregate on them, and they are then easily caught.

Caudle, to make

Beat up an egg with a wineglassful of sherry, and add to it half a pint of fine hot gruel. Flavour with sugar, nutmeg and lemon-peel.

Ceilings, Smoky

Ceilings that have been smoked by an oil-lamp should be washed with soda water, which will remove the smoke marks.

Celery, a Cure for Rheumatism

Cut the celery into pieces, and boil in water till soft, and let the water be drunk by the sufferer. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg, into a saucepan with boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toast ; eat it with potatoes, and the painful ailment will soon yield.

Cement for fastening Guttapercha, Rubber, Canvas, Leather, to Metal

Take 4 pounds of the best glue, 4 oz saltpetre acid, the same of gum-ammoniac. Warm the glue over a fire till it is all dissolved, then add the gum-ammoniac and thoroughly mix. Now put in the acid and thoroughly mix. Have the metal surface dry and warm. Le Page's glue does equally well without the trouble of making it.

Cement to mend Iron Kettles and Stoves, Leaks, &c.

Mix together equal quantities of glycerine and litharge to the consistency of thick cream. This resists the action of hot or cold water, and almost any degree of heat. It takes several days to harden the cement.

Cement for uniting Jewels, Glass, and Metals

Dissolve five or six pieces of gum-mastic, each about the size of a large pea, in just as much methylated spirits as will render it liquid. Soften some isinglass by steeping it in water. Having dried it, dissolve as much of it in good brandy as will make a 2 oz. phial of strong glue, to which must be added two small bits of gum-ammoniacum, rubbing until they are dissolved. Mix the two solutions, keep in a close phial, and when it is to be used, set the phial in boiling water.

Cement for Glass, China, &c. (Keller's Armenian Recipe)

Soak 2 drs. of cut isinglass in 2 oz. of water for twenty-four hours; boil to 1 oz., and add 1 oz. methylated spirits of wine, and triturate with half a drachm of powdered gum-ammoniac till perfectly homogeneous. Marshall's giant cement is the best to buy, and answers admirably.

Cements for Stopping Decayed Teeth

Cement No. 1.—Take 4 drs. of powdered mastic and sandarach, 2 drs. of dragon's blood, 15 grs. of opium, with sufficient rectified spirit to form a stiff paste. No. 2.—12 parts sandarach, 6 parts mastic, 1 part powdered amber, and 6 parts ether. The cavity should be wiped clean with a piece of lint before putting in these cements.

Chapped Hands

Take the fat of mutton, melt and strain it and pour it into a basin to harden. Before it is quite hard, work it into a ball. To apply it first hold before a fire until the surface is soft, then rub this soft tallow on the chaps, working it gently into the skin.

Charcoal Powders for Sores

This often arrests gangrene and other putrid sores; it is placed above the dressings, and not unfrequently quilted loosely in a little cotton-wool.

Chilblains, Cure for (French)

Take	camphor	ʒiss
	iodine	ʒiij
	olive oil	ʒvj
	paraffin	ʒiiss
	alcohol	q.s.

Dissolve the camphor in the oil, and the iodine in as small a quantity of alcohol as possible. Add the mixed liquids to the melted paraffin, and pour the whole into a gallipot; this can be softened by the addition of more olive oil, and can be painted lightly on the chilblain.

Chilblains, Broken

Mix together two fluid ounces of tincture of catechu, one ounce of honey, and seven ounces of water.

Chilblains on the Hands (Parisian Remedy)

Take a piece of alum about the size of a nut, and melt it in enough hot water to cover the hands. When the alum is melted, soak your hands in the liquid for nearly a quarter of an hour, then cover your hands at once with gloves, which you keep on all night, and as long as you can during the day.

Chilblain Liniment

Mix together 2 oz. of methylated chloroform, 8 grs. of cocaine hydrochlorate, 3 oz. of compound camphor liniment, 5 oz. of liniment of soap, colour with cochineal, and filter.

Chimney Fire, to extinguish

Shut all doors and windows, throw some powdered brimstone on the fire in the grate, and put up a board in the front of the fireplace to exclude the fumes from descending into the room. The vapour of the brimstone ascending up the chimney will effectually extinguish the soot on fire. Also empty the salt box on to the flames.

China and Glass, to render unbreakable

Wrap each piece separately in hay-bands or other soft material, and put them in a vessel, and cover with cold water. Heat the water very gradually until near boiling-point, then lower the fire and allow the vessel to cool gradually again.

Choking

If food, &c., become lodged in the throat, a sharp slap or two between the shoulders will often suffice to move it. If this fails, the person should sit down, head well back, mouth wide open, and pass the forefinger quickly into the throat, and either push the lodgment upwards or downwards. If the substance be small and below the reach of fingers, a large piece of bread-crumb, mashed potato, and the white of an egg should be swallowed. If it be large, it must be pushed into the stomach with a long thin candle, or a piece of sponge the size of a marble tied to a piece of whalebone. If the stomach contains food, vomiting should be excited by salt, mustard, or tickling the throat with a feather. If these fail, send for the doctor at once. It is also a good plan to go on all fours, and let some one give a sharp thump between the shoulders, and cough.

Cholera, Treatment of, by Dr. Rubini's Method

Dr. Rubini says, 'When a man is seized with cholera he should at once lie down, be well wrapped up in blankets, and take every five minutes four drops of the saturated tincture of camphor.'

In very severe cases this should be increased from five to twenty drops every five minutes. In the case of a man of advanced age, accustomed to take wine and spirits, when the drug given in drops has no effect, give a small coffeespoonful every five minutes, and in a very short time the reaction will occur. Ordinarily, in two, three, or four hours, abundant perspiration will come out and then cure will follow. 'The preventive method,' Dr. Rubini adds, 'is this—let those who are in good health while living in accordance with their usual habits take every day five drops of the saturated spirits of camphor upon a small lump of sugar; water must never be used as a medium or the camphor will become solid and its curative properties cease. Repeat the dose three or four times

a day. Spices, coffee, aromatic herbs, tea, and spirituous liquors should be avoided.' Dr. Rubini allowed his patients to drink cold water in small quantities at short intervals, and when the reactionary fever had passed off he allowed a little light broth and farinaceous diet. Dr. Rubini's preparation of saturated spirits of camphor consisted of equal parts in weight of camphor and spirits. To obtain this saturated preparation it is necessary to distil spirits of wine and get rid of so much of its water as will bring it to 60 degrees overproof, in which condition it will dissolve and hold in solution its own weight of camphor.

Cholera, English, Remedy for

Clear off all offending substances out of the system. Black draught, castor oil, magnesia, or rhubarb, all act well. A few hours afterwards the following medicine is wonderfully efficacious: 1 dr. chlorodyne, 4 drs. of tincture of cardamoms, 8 oz. of compound chalk mixture—two tablespoonfuls to be taken every four hours.

Christmas Presents, to give

There are several ways for distributing presents at Christmas parties; the most favourite at present are: A huge nest formed in a basket and drawn into the room. Over this a boy presides dressed as a hen, and is sitting on the nest when it appears. He has then to get up and help to distribute the gifts, which should resemble eggs as much as possible.

Another way is to have a little goat carriage drawn by a fairy child. The carriage piled up with gifts. Another way:—A Jew pedlar with a heavy beard, slouch hat and a huge black bag distributes the presents with much broken English from a black bag tied on his back. Another way is to represent an old clo' man, who should have two or three black calico bags on his back, and three hats on his head, crying out 'Christmas presents' in the same tone as 'old clo'.'

Another plan again is to have a fair, and set the gifts out on stalls. A very pretty way is to have a huge scallop shell made of cardboard and painted, drawn into the room on wheels, the two sides united with a frilling of silk forming a bag to contain the gifts, which should be distributed by a child dressed as a Naiad with a wand, &c. Gulliver's shoe is also a favourite way.

A Christmas carrier bringing in a hamper addressed to

the guests is another way, the carrier being dressed in a smock frock, billycock hat, and a whip with a sprig of holly tied to it.

Also a snow cave is pretty. White spangled wool should cover a skeleton wooden cave made by a few laths, it should be big enough to hold gifts and a small child dressed as Father Christmas inside; he should be sitting on a yule log. An amusing way to distribute sweetmeats and bonbons is for a gentleman to come in dressed as a cook, white apron and cap, and have a tray in front loaded with them; he should have a bell to ring and call out, 'Christmas sweets, who wants any Christmas sweets?' and then, after a playful altercation, to say he can't sell, but will give, and then scatter them about to be scrambled for.

Cleaning Compound

Mix with 1 quart of boiling water 1 oz. of borax and 1 oz. of gum camphor; when cool add one pint of alcohol, bottle, and cork tightly. When wanted for use, shake well, and sponge the garments to be cleaned. This is an excellent mixture for cleaning black cashmere, woollen dresses, coat collars and felt hats.

Cleansing Fluid, for removing Spots from Carpets, Woollen Goods, Furniture, &c.

Cut up 2 oz. of white Castile soap finely, and dissolve it in a pint of hot water over the fire; then add 2 quarts more of water, and when nearly cold 2 oz. of ammonia and 1 oz. of alcohol and 1 oz. of glycerine. Put all in a gallon jug, shake well, and it is ready for use. Keep it always closely corked. To wash woollen or cashmere dress goods, place a teacupful in a pail of water, rub the material quickly with the hands, rinse clean, and iron whilst it is damp on the wrong side. For cleaning carpets, wet a cloth in the fluid with a little water, and rub the spots till they disappear.

Cockades, the right to wear them

Sir Bernard Burke observes: 'It is very difficult to say who should wear them, but it is generally supposed to be for military and naval officers, and certain others holding office under the crown.' There are three patterns of cockades in England—one for servants of the Royal Family, another of a plain oval kind for those of naval officers and civil servants,

and a third, the same as the last, with the addition of a fan or comb, for the military service. Cockades as now worn were introduced into this country about the time of George I., though they have been long worn on the Continent; the black, now the English cockade, was the badge of the House of Hanover, and thus became the symbol of immediate service and loyalty to the Crown.

Cockroaches, to destroy

Set a stone jar in hot water, the stone jar having had one drachm of phosphorus put into it; let it remain till the phosphorus has melted, then pour into it a quarter of a pound of melted lard. Stir it all up very quickly and put to it a stiff paste made of half a pound of sugar and half a pound of flour. Mix all well together, and make this paste up into small balls about the size of nuts, and put these about where the cockroaches lurk, and fill up all the holes and cracks with the paste. Hellebore sprinkled on the floor at night is certain destruction to them; they eat it and are poisoned.

Cokos, a nourishing drink

Mix into a thin batter 6 oz. of sugar, 6 oz. of fine oatmeal, 4 oz. of cocoa, and then add a gallon of boiling water; put into a stone bottle and cork. This is a very good drink for sportsmen.

Cold on the Chest, to relieve

Wring out a piece of flannel in boiling water, and sprinkle it with turpentine and lay it on the chest.

Cold in the Head, to cure

Inhale constantly with chloride of ammonium in which 4 drops of oil of eucalyptus has been put.

Cold, to prevent a

There are many ways in which a cold may be arrested when in its incipiency, a good dose of quinine, 6 to 10 grs., being a common and effective remedy. Bathe the feet in hot water and drink a pint of hot lemonade, after which sponge with hot water and remain in a warm room and bathe the face constantly with hot water.

Snuff hot water up the nostrils every three hours.

Inhale ammonia or menthol. Take four hours' active exercise in the open air.

Cold, Incipient, to cure

Have one of Basdon's chloride of ammonium inhalers, and add 5 drops of eucalyptus oil to the water in the inhaler; inhale for seven minutes, drawing the gas up through the mouth, and letting it out through the nostrils, and afterwards through each nostril in turn. Five drops of spirit of camphor, on sugar, will often prevent a cold if taken at once.

Cold Cream

Melt together 1 dr. of white wax, 1 of spermaceti with 2 oz. of olive oil. Add 2 oz. of rosewater and ½ oz. of orange-flower-water. Rub together till they are thoroughly incorporated and the mixture is the consistency of cream.

Cold Feet

People suffering with cold feet should put them into hot water for ten minutes before going to bed, then plunge them into cold water for a second, wipe them dry, and rub them till quite warm. Put on a pair of cotton socks wrung out of cold or tepid water, and draw over them a pair of thick lamb's-wool stockings, and sleep in them.

Collars and Cuffs, to get up

Wash the collars and cuffs in soda water, then let them soak in clean cold water all night. In the morning, boil them in water with paraffin soap, then rub them through clear water, then in blue water, and then wring them out nearly dry for starching. Make some cold starch and wring them twice through it. Have ready in another basin a teaspoonful of borax dissolved in hot water and allowed to get cold. Wring the articles twice through. Mangle them in a clean dry towel and let them remain for an hour. Iron first on the wrong side, then right, pressing the iron on *very hard* to produce a gloss.

Colours, how they are made

The cochineal insect furnishes crimson, scarlet, carmine, and purple lakes. The cuttle-fish gives sepia: it is the inky fluid emanating from the fish to make the water opaque when

attacked. Indian yellow comes from the camel. Ivory chips produce ivory black and bone black. Prussian blue is made by fusing horses' and other animals' hoofs with impure potassium carbonate. Lake colours are produced from roots, barks, and gums. Blue-black is derived from the charcoal of the vine stalk. Lampblack is soot from certain resinous substances. Turkey red is made from the madder plant. Gamboge is produced from the yellow sap of a tree growing in Siam. Raw sienna is the natural earth from Sienna, Italy. Raw umber is an earth found in Umbria and burned. Indian ink is made from burned camphor, and manufactured by the Chinese. Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree, which grows in the Archipelago. Ultramarine is obtained from lapis lazuli. Bistre is the soot of wood ashes, Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodide of mercury, and vermilion is from quicksilver ore, called cinnabar.

Colours, to restore, taken out by Acids

Drop sal-volatile or hartshorn on the spots.

Combs, to clean

Never wash them, only brush them, and occasionally take a piece of cotton and pull it through its teeth to remove any dandruff which may have gathered there.

Complexion Cream

Take 1 oz. of oil of sweet almonds, and ½ dr. each of white wax and spermaceti, with a little balm. Melt these ingredients in a glazed pipkin over hot ashes, and pour the solution into a marble mortar; stir it with the pestle till it becomes smooth and cold. Then add gradually 1 oz. of rose or orange flower water; stir all the mixture till it is well mixed and looks like cream. This pomatum renders the skin supple and smooth.

Complexion Hints

Cucumbers cut in slices and soaked in Jamaica rum are said to be great improvers of the complexion, or pare and cut small cucumbers and bring them to a boil in soft water, then let them cool, strain and bottle for use; also oatmeal made into a poultice strained and the liquid mixed with bay rum is a great softener and whitener. Boiling milk poured over violets is said to keep the skin white, soft, and free from wrinkles.

Constipation, Habitual, Pills for

4½ grains of resin of podophyllin, the same of soap and of extract of hyoscyamus. Divide into 10 pills; to increase their efficacy, a grain and a half of extract of rhubarb may be added to each pill.

Constipation, Remedy for

Chop 1 lb. of figs and 2 ozs. of senna leaves quite fine, then add a cupful of treacle, and mix well and put into gallipots well covered. For an adult ½ teaspoonful and for a child ¼ teaspoonful as each dose.

Consumptive Nightsweats

These may be arrested by sponging the body nightly with salt and water.

Convulsions

Throw cold water on the face and sponge the head with it; put the child into a hot bath of mustard and water (100° Fahr.), and give a purgative to clear the bowels. Keep the child in the bath for fifteen minutes or till better; rub thoroughly dry and wrap in hot flannel; a doctor should be sent for at once.

Cooks' Aids

Ten usual sized eggs weigh 1 lb.
Butter, the size of an egg weighs 1 oz.
One quart of well-heaped flour weighs 1 lb.
Two well-heaped teacups of coffee weigh 1 lb.
Two „ „ of granulated sugar weigh 1 lb.
Two „ „ of butter weigh 1 lb.
Two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar or flour weigh 1 oz.
Four teaspoonfuls equal one tablespoonful
One heaped-up tablespoonful of coffee or sugar equals 1 oz.
A medium-sized teaspoon holds a drachm.

Coral, to clean

Blow off any dust there may be with a small pair of bellows, immerse in a saucepan of boiling water, and boil it with white soap and soda; then pour clean water over it and let it dry; afterwards rub it with a chamois leather.

Corn Caustic

Take 4 drs. of tincture of iodine, 12 grs. of iodide of iron, 4 drs. of chloride of antimony, mix, and apply with a camel-hair brush, after paring the corn ; three times applied will cure the corn.

Corns, Cure for

Soak a piece of bread in strong vinegar and apply as a poultice to the corn ; the corn gets softened and can then be easily removed.

Corns, Cure for

(ANOTHER WAY.)

Soak the leaf of the common ground ivy in very strong vinegar all night, and secure it upon the corn with the stocking, turning the stocking very carefully over the foot ; wear all day ; then a fresh leaf soaked as before should be used.

Corns, Hard, to cure

Take 1 dr. salicylic acid, 2 drops lactic acid, and 1 oz. of flexile collodion, and well mix. Apply it daily to the corns, and you will soon be able to pick them out. Soak the feet now and then in water in which Brill's Sea Salt has been dissolved, rub well with it, and dry the feet carefully and powder them. Also Hall's red pine extract is a good thing.

Corns, to cure

(DR. GREENE'S RECIPE.)

Bathe the feet in lukewarm water for a quarter of an hour, then take a sharp knife and pare away the upper part of the corn. Then apply to it with a camel's hair brush a mixture made of two parts of acid salic, collodii flex. four parts, creosote one part, and let it dry.

Corns, to cure

(MR. SHERMAN BIGGS' RECIPE.)

Pare the corns carefully without drawing blood, and lightly apply the solid stick of nitrate of silver. In the course of two or three days scrape away the hardened surface, when a small delicate pinkish blister will be apparent, which must be painted over with a 5 per cent. solution of cocaine and a small

crucial incision made, when generally a bead of pus will escape ; apply lead lotion dressing.

Cough, to cure

The hydropathic treatment of a cough is held to be more reliable than any other. It is necessary in the morning, after rising, and at night before retiring, to wash the feet and legs as high up as the knees in cold water, then to rub them with a rough towel till the skin is red and glowing. In addition to this, tepid water should be snuffed up the nostrils frequently, and a tumblerful of hot water, as hot as can be borne, should be sipped by teaspoonfuls an hour before each meal and at bedtime. No medicines are thus required. If one follows out this treatment in the first stages of the disease, a cold can be broken up, which might otherwise become a severe case of bronchitis lasting many days, or even weeks. The vapour of glycerine has been used with marked success when a distressing and persistent cough has had to be alleviated. Take about fifty or sixty grammes of glycerine and heat it in a porcelain capsule (obtainable for a few pence at any chemist's) by means of a spirit lamp ; this disengages a large volume of vapour, which should be inhaled by the sufferer. Glycerine in which carbolic acid has been dissolved may also be advantageously employed.—*Family Doctor.*

Cough Mixture

Take one pennyworth of liquorice sticks, ½ pint of flaxseed, and the rind of a lemon. Put these into a quart of water, and let all simmer for two days. Then add the juice of the lemon and half a pound of brown sugar. Let it boil for three or four hours and then strain, and add when cool ½ pint of the best rum. Shake it up well together, and take a wineglassful of it every morning fasting. This mixture will cure any cough.

Cracks in Iron Stoves, to mend

Make a mixture of wood ashes passed through a sieve, finely powdered clay in equal parts, and a little common salt. These ingredients should be worked with water and applied to the stove when cold. The cement hardens on being heated, and will neither split nor crack.

Cramp in the Leg

Persons subject to cramp in the leg should always be provided with a good strong cord, and when the cramp comes on, take the cord, wind it around the leg over the place that is cramped, take an end in each hand, and give it a sharp pull, one that will hurt a little, and the cramp will cease instantly.

Crickets, to kill

Put cucumber peel on the floor near their hiding-places at night; this will soon destroy them. It is also destruction to beetles.

Crimson Marking Ink, to make

Dissolve 1 oz. of nitrate of silver, and 1½ oz. of carbonate of soda in crystals separately, in distilled water; mix the solutions, collect and wash the precipitate, still moist, in a Wedgwood mortar, and add to it 2 drs. and 40 grs. of tartaric acid; rub together till effervescence ceases, dissolve 6 grs. of carmine in 6 oz. of liquor of ammonia, and add the nitrate of silver. Mix in 6 drs. of white sugar and 10 drs. powdered gum arabic, and add as much distilled water as will make 6 oz.

Croup

At the first croupy sound, wrap the child up very warmly and put its feet in mustard water as warm as it can be borne, and at the same time give small doses, from fifteen to thirty drops (according to age), of syrup of ipecac., repeating every half-hour till free vomiting takes place. The neck and chest should be bathed with camphorated oil, and kept warm with several layers of soft flannel; after vomiting, a teaspoonful of a cough mixture (less to an infant) must be given every three or four hours until all the symptoms disappear. The cough mixture is simply a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil, paregoric, and syrup of ipecac. Also equal parts of goose oil and honey rubbed on the throat and chest is a first-rate remedy, if the patient is kept well covered and out of draughts afterwards. Another remedy is to give a teaspoonful of ipecacuanha wine; if vomiting does not soon follow, give half the quantity again. Keep the patient in bed. Put a brick into the fire until it is quite hot, and put it into a bucket of water, placed at the bedside, which will cause a quantity of

warm vapour to rise, which the patient will breathe. Apply a warm poultice to the throat, and use warm fomentations. Milk is the best diet, and if this does not relieve, send for the doctor.

Crushed Velvet, to restore

Hold crushed velvet over the spout of the teakettle, and let it steam well, then comb up the nap gently.

Cocaine

This is very good for sea-sickness and cholera. The dose is a teaspoonful of a solution of cocaine of the strength of one in a thousand administered every two or three hours. For children it should be given in half-drachm doses.

Cut Flowers, to preserve

The best way of packing flowers is to place them in ice with a little salt sprinkled over it. Another way is to pack them closely in tin cans, covering the stems with moist cotton; placing a layer of wet cotton over. To keep cut flowers bright from day to day, sprinkle with water, and if necessary put a light layer of cotton over them.

Also another method is to place them in tea-water. Make a sufficiently strong solution, and when flowers arrive from a distance, put them into it. Watering flowers in rooms with tea-water does them good; a little saltpetre or carbonate of soda mixed in the water will also keep them fresh for a week or two.

Cutlery, to keep clean and bright

Wipe knives quickly after being used; after cleaning put the *blades only* into a jug of hot water, and wipe dry with a soft flannel cloth. It improves the blades if rubbed with a flannel rag dipped in oil, letting it remain on for two or three hours, and then wiped dry. Never let the ivory handles be in water. When putting knives away, grease them with mutton fat, and wrap silver paper round them.

Cuts and Bruises

Press the juice from white lily bulbs and put a little brandy to it, and it will heal the wound quickly. The juice must be extracted in the autumn.

Damp Hands, remedy for

Mix together 4 oz. of eau de cologne, 4 oz. of belladonna, and rub the hands with it several times a day.

Damp Walls, to remedy

Boil 2 quarts of tar with 2 oz. of rough grease in an old kettle for fifteen minutes, add to it as much slaked lime and powdered glass passed through a hair sieve. Apply the cement whilst warm or it will be hard. One coating about an inch thick will be sufficient. It can be painted and papered after.

Dandruff, to cure

Take 1 oz. of sulphur and 1 quart of water, and shake it constantly at intervals of a few hours, and saturate the head every morning with the clear liquid. All dandruff will disappear in a week or two, and the hair will become bright and glossy.

Death Rate

Death rate is calculated to be 67 a minute, 4,020 an hour, 96,480 a day, 35,215,200 a year.

Death Tests

Apply a rubber band around a finger ; if the person is not dead, the finger will turn bluish-red. Also insert a needle into the skin ; if dead the puncture will remain open, if alive it will close. If possible, the puncture should be examined through a microscope.

Decanters, to clean

Take a handful of tea leaves and one or two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, shake well together and put them into any furred glass, and it will clean and brighten it thoroughly.

Diamond Cement

Isinglass, 1 oz. ; distilled water, 6 oz. ; boil to 3 oz., and add 1½ oz. of methylated spirit. Boil for a minute or two, strain, and add while hot, first, half an ounce of milky emulsion of ammoniac, and then 3 oz. of tincture of mastic.

Disinfectants for Clothing and Sick Rooms

Clothing requiring to be disinfected should be submitted for about three hours to a temperature of 250° in a room charged with sulphur fumes from a quantity of sulphur. All keyholes stuffed up, also the register shut in the chimney, and all cracks under doors stuffed up to prevent the fumes passing off. To disinfect a room, the paper of the walls should be removed and burnt, removing *all* furniture and exposing it to air and wind, and repolishing and varnishing it. The mattresses should be made new, the ceilings whitewashed, and all paint re-painted and 3 lbs. of sulphur burnt in the room.

Disinfectant recommended by the National Board of Health

Dissolve together in a gallon of water 4 oz. of zinc sulphate and 2 oz. of common salt.

Disinfectants for Rooms

To disinfect a room, &c., close the room, windows, and doors, and chimneys, so as to exclude the outer air as far as possible. Break roll sulphur in small pieces, place it on a metal dish, and set this on a pair of tongs over an iron pot in which there is water, or over a large box of sand, so as to avoid danger of fire. Light it by a few hot coals or methylated spirit poured round the sulphur. Leave the room and shut the door. A pound and a half of sulphur is sufficient for 1,000 cubic feet of space. Keep the room closed three hours after the burning has ceased, and then air well for six hours. Clothing and bedding may be hung on lines and left in the room.

Dog Bites

The best and surest way, if there is doubt about the dog, is to suck the wound and plunge a lighted vesuvian into the wound ; for *ordinary* dog-bites a thick paste of carbonate of soda and water spread over the wound about a quarter of an inch deep. If possible isolate the wound by ligature, lance the surface around the wound, and let it bleed freely in tepid water raised to claret colour by the addition of pink Condy; squeeze, press, suck, to encourage bleeding, and well wash out the wound with dilute Condy; and after that if the behaviour

of the dog gives one any fear of rabies, undergo the Buisson treatment, which can be had almost at any public bath. Never destroy a dog till some competent Vet. has pronounced the animal to be suffering from rabies, as people would be so much more nervous in the uncertainty.

Door Hinges, Squeaking

Take the tip of a lead pencil and rub it on the hinge, and it will be immediately cured.

Drains, to keep wholesome

Pour strong hot potash water into the drains frequently.

Drink for a Cold

A little red currant jelly added to a glass of hot whisky punch is a capital nightcap for a cold.

Drink, Refreshing, for the Sick

Mix cranberry jelly with cold water.

Dry Lips

When the lips, gums, and tongue are dry and coated with mucus, in acute diseases they should be washed several times daily with glycerine diluted with an equal quantity of water. A little lemon-juice or a few drops of rosewater can be added to make it pleasanter to the patient.

Dusting, or Sweeping Carpets

Remove dust by means of a damp cloth. Put a spoonful of ammonia in half a pail of warm water, and wipe the carpet with a cloth wrung out from this water. The dust is removed, the colours freshened, and every stray moth meets with sudden death.

Dysentery, Remedy for

Use an enema of 1 oz. of starch gruel in which is 2 grs. of iodoform. Ommum Carpoor, an Indian remedy, is a first-rate medicine for this purpose.

Ear-ache, an unfailing Remedy for

Wet a bit of cotton balling in sweet oil, and gather up into it a pinch of black pepper and insert in the ear. Another very good remedy, and a very simple cure, is to take a common tobacco pipe, place a wad of cotton in the bowl, drop upon it 8 or 10 drops of chloroform, and cover with another wad of cotton; place the stem to the affected ear, then blow into the bowl, and the pain will cease almost immediately.

Ear, Insects in, to remove

Remove insects from the ear with a warm-water syringe.

Early Risers, Comforts for

Early risers would be often thankful to have a cup of tea before setting to work, but the general cry is 'the milk has not come,' or 'there is no boiling water yet.' Now if early risers will make a cup of tea the afternoon or evening before, sugared and milked to taste and covered with a saucer, it will be as fresh and good next morning warmed in one of the little universal kettles which everyone possesses or ought to, as if it had only just been made. This plan would be convenient for travellers, as they could put some tea in a screw-topped bottle or tin, and with one of the little spirit-lamps could have a refreshing cup of tea after travelling all night.

Earwigs, to destroy

Their favourite food being dahlias, roses, carnations, &c., the best way to trap them is to place flower-pots inverted on the top of stakes or a piece of wool dipped in oil and tied round the stalk about a foot from the earth and also round the stake; this will quite prevent these insects climbing up them.

Ebonised Wood, to polish and restore

Rub all the spots the way of the grain of the wood with finely pulverised pumice-stone and oil, and then polish with a soft dry cloth. If these directions are fully carried out, defaced ebonised furniture will look like new.

Eggs, to preserve

Make a solution of frigiline (see Frigiline, p. 44) in hot water in the proportion of 2 oz. of powder to one pint of water, into which the eggs (first carefully cleansed) are immersed for twenty-four hours; as soon as it is cold take the eggs out; they will keep three and four months perfectly fresh so treated. Another way is to dip the eggs for twenty seconds in boiling water, and then pack them in bran. They will keep good thus for four months.

Eggs, their uses

To clean vinegar bottles and cruets, crushed eggshells in a little water are as good as shot. White of egg with plaster of Paris stirred in mends broken china. For a burn apply the white of an egg like a varnish to exclude the air, or a mixture of the yolk of egg with an equal part of glycerine. If this is put in a bottle and corked tightly, it will keep some time in a cool place. For inflamed eyelids the white of an egg beaten up to a froth with two tablespoonfuls of rosewater is a capital thing; it should be applied on a soft rag, changing as it grows dry. For a boil take the skin off a boiled egg, moisten it, and apply. It will draw off the pus and relieve the pain in a few hours.

Eyes, Care of

Bathing the eyes several times a day in cold water makes them bright and preserves the sight to very old age.

Eyes, Discoloration of

Get the fresh root of Solomon's seal, scrape it like horse radish, moisten it with strong vinegar, and apply to the injured part.

Eye, Dust in the

When dust gets into the eyes dash cold water into them.

Eyes, Inflamed

For inflamed eyes use the white of an egg beaten to a froth, and add two tablespoonfuls of rosewater. Apply on a soft rag, and change as often as it dries.

Eyes, Stye in

Bathe frequently with warm milk and water, or in warm poppy water if very painful. When the little abscesses which constitute the stye have burst, smear along the edge of the eyelid with one part of citrine ointment and four parts of spermaceti well mixed together.

Eye, Substances in

Syringe the eye with lukewarm water till free of them.

Eyebrows, Thin

Rub vaseline on thin eyebrows nightly, smoothing them in the shape of an arch from the nose upwards.

Eyes, Weak, Treatment of

A jet of weak salt water, a teaspoonful of salt to a half-pint of water, playing on the eyelid is a capital strengthener, and bathing the eyes with cold water before washing will preserve eyes and keep them strong for years; but there is really nothing better than very strongly brewed tea allowed to stand and get cold. The tea must be of good quality.

Face-ache

Apply on flannel a mixture of 2 drs. ether, 2 drs. laudanum, 2 drs. camphorated spirits of wine, 2 oz. of sal-volatile; for external use only.

Faintness and Flatulence

Take from one to two teaspoonfuls of compound tincture of lavender whenever the symptoms appear.

Fancy Dresses, Female

A grey day
Algerian girl
Alsatian peasant
Ambulance nurse
Amy Robsart
Andalusian woman
Anne Boleyn
Apple gatherer
Arab maiden
Arctic maiden
Arline
Armenian peasant
Art
Aslanga
Assyrian princess
Atalanta

Austrian peasant
Autumn
Autumn leaves
Basket of flowers
Bat
Bavarian girl
Bayadere
Beatrice
Belle of the village
Bernese Oberland peasant
Bersaglieri cantinière
Bessane woman
Betsy Prig
Blackbeetle
Black Forest peasant woman
Blush rose
Bohemian peasant
Bonbonnière
Bo-peep
Boulogne fishwife
Bride 150 years ago
Bride of Lammermoor
Brittany girl
Bubbles
Bulgarian peasant
Bunch of roses
Butter and eggs
Buttercups and daisies
Butterfly
Buy a broom
Calais fisher girl
Carmen
Catherine of Arragon
Catherine Seaton
Celia
Ceres
Champagne bottle
Charity girl
Charlotte Corday
Cherry ripe
Chinese white
Chrysanthemum
Chuzzlewit, Miss
Cigarette
Cinderella
Circassian slave
Cleopatra
Colleen Bawn
Cordelia
Costume de faveurs
Countess Olivia, *Twelfth Night*
Country woman
Court lady, time Francis I.
Creole
Cross-patch
Daffodil
Daisy Queen
Damascene
Dame Trot
Dawn
Day
Daybreak
Débardeur
Diana
Di Vernon
Dollseller
Dolly Varden
Dominoes
Donna Caterina
Dorothy
Dresden china
Dresden white
Duchess of Devonshire
Dutch waiting-woman
Egyptian woman
Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat
Electric light
Eleusis, lady of (Greece)
Empire dress, 1821
Englishwoman of 16th cent.
Erin
Esmeralda
Fair Maid of Perth
Fairy
Falka
Fiammette en la Mascotte
Finland woman
Fire

Flag of Old England
Flora
Flora Macdonald
Flower-girl
Follow the Drum
Folly
Forget-me-not
Fortune-teller
French farmer's wife
French market-woman
French wife, 1796
Friesland peasant
Frost
Galatea
Gallician peasant
Games
Gascon dancer
German woman, 16th century
Ghost of a belle
Gipsy girl
Gitana
Golden butterfly
Golden stars
Good luck
Grace Darling
Greek lady
Greenaway, Kate
Gretchen
Helen of Troy
Henrietta of France
Hermione
Hoar frost
Hornet
Hortense
Hospital nurse
Ice
Imogene
Incroyable
India
Innocence
Iolanthe
Iris
Isabelle de Croye
Jane Shore
Japanese lady
Javanese dancer
Jewess of Jerusalem
Jezebel
Joan of Arc
Jonquil
Josephine, Empress
Joy
La Marquise
La Mascotte
Lady Jane Grey
Lady of 15th century
Lady Mary Fleming
Lady of 18th century
Lady of Hamelin
Lady of Nuremberg to Anthony
Lady Teazle
Lady Weymouth
Lalla Rookh
Last Rose of Summer
Laura (Petrarch's)
Lawn tennis
Leah
Letter-box
Light of the Harem
Little Miss Muffet
Little Nell
London fog
Lucretia Borgia
Magpie
Maid Marian
Manette
Margaret of Valois
Margarite
Mary, Mary, quite contrary
Mary Queen of Scots
Masher
May Queen
Meg Merrilies
Mercy
Mexican woman
Mist
Mistress Ford
Mistress Page
Molly Bawn

Morning
Mother Goose
Mountain Ash
Mrs. Candour
Mrs. Hardcastle
Mrs. Quickly
Music
My Pretty Maid
Naiad
Nancy Lee
Naomi
Nasturtium
Neapolitan woman
Night
Night-sister
Norma
Normandy peasant
North Pole
Norwegian fishwife
November
Nuit d'orient
Nun
October
Odalisque
Old French vivandière
Old Garden
Old Lace
Olivia
Oranges and lemons
Oriental girl
Owl
Pack of cards
Pansy
Papillon
Patchwork
Pauline
Peace
Peg Woffington
Penwiper
Perdita
Petit Chaperon Rouge
Philippa of Hainault
Polar bear
Polish skater
Polly put the kettle on
Poppy
Portia
Portuguese peasant
Powder-puff
Priestess of Ceres
Primrose Dame
Princess Poppet
Princesse de Lamballe
Pure cream
Puritan maid
Quakeress
Queen Eleanor
Queen Elizabeth
Queen of Hearts
Queen of the Night
Queen Philippa
Rebecca
Recruit
Red Ridinghood
Red, White, and Blue
Republican
Roman flower girl
Rosalind
Rose
Rose and lily
Rosière
Roumanian lady
Rowena
Ruth
Sailor Nan
Sairey Gamp
Sappho
Saxon lady
School dame of ancient days
Scotch thistle
Sea
Servian girl
Sheba, Queen of
Shower of roses
Snow
Snowdrop
Snowflake
Soubrette

Spanish dancer
Spring
Starlight
Star of the Evening
Stars and Stripes
Sultana
Summer
Sunflower
Swan
Sweet Lavender
Swiss gleaner
Swiss peasant
Tambourine girl
Tiddlewinks
Tilly Slowboy
Titania
Turkish princess
Tyrolean girl
Undine
Union Jack
Venetian lady
Violette
Vivandière, Louis XV.
Wallachian peasant
Wasp
Water
Waterlily
Watersprite
Welsh woman
White cat
White hussar
White milliner
White rose of York
White witch
Wind
Winter
Witch
Woman of Bethlehem
Yum Yum

Fancy Dresses—Men

Abbé (Louis XIV.)
African runner
Aladdin
Alsatian peasant
Antiquary, the
Archer
Artist
Assyrian gentleman
Baldwin XVI.
Baron Profumo
Barrister
Beadle of St. Clement's (to accompany Oranges and Lemons)
Beau of last century
Bedouin Sheik
Benedict
Bernese Oberland peasant
Black Prince
Blue Boy
Boot-black
Bootle's baby
Breton peasant
Brigand
Cairo donkey boy
Captain Phœbus
Cardinal Richelieu
Cardinal Wolsey
Carter
Castilian peasant
Cavalier
Charles I.
Charles Surface
Chevalier of the Order of the Garter
Chiffonnier
Chinaman
Circassian
Clown
Colonist
Corsair
Costermonger
Courtier, 1690
Cracker

Crusader
Dick Whittington
Don Juan
Don Quixote
Druid
Duc d'Orléans
Dunce
Dutchman
Dwarf Xit
Edward I.
Edward VI.
Egyptian costume
Emperor
Escaped convict
Father Christmas
Faust
Figaro
Fish footman
Fool
Fop, temp. Henry V.
Freemason officer
French cook
French marquis
Friar of Orders Grey
Friesland peasant
Full pay and half pay
Gallician peasant
Garde de Corps
Good luck
Gordon Highlander
Grandfather's clock
Greek
Grenadier
Gros René
Grumbler
Gulliver
Guy Mannering
Harlequin
Henry V.
Henry VIII.
Highlander
Huguenot
Humpty Dumpty
Huntsman
Hurdy-gurdy boy
Hussar
Incroyable
Indian chief
Ivanhoe
Jack Point
Jacobite soldier
Japanese costume
Jester
Jew
Jockey
Jolly Young Waterman
John Bull
John of Gaunt
Johnny Gilpin
Julius Cæsar
Justice Shallow
King of the Gipsies
Knave of Cards
Knave of Diamonds
Knight
Lord Chesterfield
Lord Darnley
Lord Misrule
Louis XVI.
Magician
Malayan prince
Mandarin
Man of the future
Masaniello
Master of foxhounds
Master Slender
Matador
Mephisto
Mercutio
Mexican dress
Mikado, the
Monk
Monkey
Monte Cristo
Monte Cristo Junior
Moonraker
Moor
Mountaineer
Mummer
Neapolitan

Nero
Noah
Officer of the Consulate
Oliver Cromwell
Oliver Twist
Paddy
Page, temp. Car. I.
Pecksniff
Pen and Ink
Peter Simple
Peveril of the Peak
Pierrot
Pirate
Polar bear
Policeman
Polish peasant
Portuguese peasant
Post boy
Postilion
Postman
Prince Charming
Prince Montenegro
Princes in the Tower
Private Secretary
Punch
Puritan
Pygmalion
Quentin Durward
Red Pole
Robert Bruce
Roberto Diavolo
Robinson Crusoe
Romeo
Roumanian
Rubens
Ruy Blas
Sancho Panza
Sergeant of Fusiliers fifty years ago
Servian peasant
Shah, the
Shepherd
Sherwood for Dorothy
Shylock
Sikh officer
Sinbad the Sailor
Sir John Falstaff
Sir Walter Raleigh
Sorcerer
Sultan, the
Sweep
Swiss peasant
Tasso
Templar
Toreador
Town councillor
Town crier
Trovatore
Troubadour
Turk
Two Dromios
Two frogs
Two Obadiahs
Tyrolean peasant
Vandyke
Venetian nobleman
Viennese peasant
Wallachian peasant
William Tell
Yorkshire ploughboy
Zouave
Zulu
Zuyder Zee fisherman

Faintness and Prostration, Mixture for

Take the whites and yolks of three eggs and beat them up in five ounces of plain water, add slowly three ounces of brandy with a little sugar and nutmeg. If the stomach is very irri-

table, take a tablespoonful of cream and beat it up thoroughly with the white of a new-laid egg. Add slowly to the frothy mixture one tablespoonful of brandy in which a lump of sugar has been dissolved.

Fat, to take off Soup, Gravies, &c.

Thoroughly wet a cloth with cold water and pour the stock through it; every particle of fat remains in the cloth, and the stock is as free from fat as if it had been allowed to get cold and the fat removed in a cake. This fat can be melted and clarified, and is quite good when removed from the cloth.

Feathers, to curl

When uncurled from damp they should be held near the fire for a few moments and then re-curled with a blunt knife dipped into very hot water.

Feet that Perspire, Remedy for

Dip them in cold water for a minute every morning and sprinkle pulverised tannin at the bottom of the shoes every other day. Wash the feet in warm water at night, after which dip them into cold water for *an instant only*.

Feet, Perspiring, with bad odour

Wash the feet every night with water in which ammonia is put, and rub them with ammonia, especially between the toes. Rubbing with subnitrate of bismuth at night is very good but comes rather expensive. Woollen stockings should be worn and the feet powdered with Woolley's sanitary rose powder.

Feet, Swollen, Sore, and Blistered, Remedy for

Take 3 parts of salicylic acid, 10 parts of starch, and 87 parts of finely pulverised soapstone. This should be dusted into the shoes and stockings.

Fires, Care of

A fire should be built so that the ventilation necessary for the combustion of the coal may be provided for. In putting

on large lumps of coal the grain of the coal should be noticed that it may be put on so that the flame will burn up the grain. A good fire should be lighted at once, which will be most economical to the end. Make a good blazing fire and when it is well burnt through put on some small coal at the back and bank it up with cinders. Large lumps should be used at first, and the very dust merely damped and mixed with the cinders left from the fires of the day before, for the back.

Fire, to Extinguish

A solution of pearl-ash in water thrown upon a fire will extinguish it immediately.

Fire Lighting

Crumple up pieces of paper into soft balls; this is most necessary. Take from six to ten sticks of firewood which are perfectly dry. Put in the soft lumps of paper in a layer touching each other, then put on the sticks three or four one way, an inch or so apart, and three or four in another layer across, and so on, according to the size the fire is to be. Have ready some *small* lumps of coal and put on so as not to disturb the paper and sticks, then place the lighted match on the paper, and the whole will start into a blaze and soon kindle into a good fire.

Fire Hand Grenades, to make

Fill quart bottles with a saturated solution of common salt, and should a fire break out, throw them with sufficient force to break them into the centre of the fire. The salt will form a coating on whatever object the water touches and make it nearly incombustible, and will prove effectual where a fire is first starting.

Fire Hand Grenades

(ANOTHER WAY)

Get some thin glass bottles holding a quart, and fill them with the following liquid, and then seal them up. 20 lb. of common salt, 10 lb. of sal-ammoniac, 7 gal. of water. Should a fire break out, these bottles should be thrown into the flames.

Fireproof Clothing

All muslin dresses should be starched with starch, with sal-ammoniac and plaster of Paris, or that given in a German journal, starch the dresses with a mixture made with

Sulphate of ammonia	8 parts
Carbonate of ammonia	2½ „
Boracic acid	2 „
Borax	1¾ „
Starch	2 „
Water	100 „

There is another recipe which is applied with a brush :

Boracic acid	5 parts
Sal-ammoniac	15 „
Potash felspar	5 „
Gelatine	1½ „
Starch paste	50 „
Water	100 „

Fireproof Solution

Dissolve boric acid in a hot solution of tungstate of soda which makes a salt called borotungstate of soda ; materials impregnated with this solution are rendered perfectly fire-proof.

Fire and Waterproof Paper, to make

(German Recipe)

Take 25 parts of asbestos fibre with from 2 to 30 parts of aluminium sulphate, moisten this with chloride of zinc and thoroughly wash with water. Then treat it with a solution of 1 part of resin and 8 or 10 parts of a solution of pure aluminium sulphate, when it is manufactured into paper, the same way as from ordinary pulp.

Fits

These may be either epileptic or apoplectic. In the former the person afflicted gives a scream, becomes deadly pale, falls on the face, becomes convulsed, then insensible. The clothes should be loosened and a doctor sent for. In the latter fits, the person falls, grows purple in the face, and breathes in a

snoring manner. The head should be raised, apply cold water to it, and send for doctor.

Flannel, to Shrink

Pour hot (not boiling) water on it, allow it to soak for some hours, then take it out of the water to drip. If it can be mangled it should be run through, but it must not be left to get dry without. It should never be wrung out with the hands or ironed. If folded smoothly, before pouring the water on it, and care is taken in the hanging of it out, it will not crease at all; choose a nice drying day if possible.

Flat Irons, to clean

Wash irons each week before heating them; there will then be no danger of clothes being soiled in the ironing, but they should be cleaned directly after starch has burned on, before proceeding with the ironing, by rubbing bees-wax over the bottom of the iron, while hot, and rubbing it off on a clean cloth.

Flea-Bites

Rub the bites with 'Thilum,' which is one of Henry's Indian remedies.

Flies, to destroy

The best remedy is Christy's Myocom or fly-gum, also a piece of flannel saturated with turpentine and put on a plate will cause flies to flee. Pyrethrum or Persian insect powder will free a room of flies if blown about with the small bellows sold with it. Wood ashes thrown into drains and on any little heaps of rubbish destroy the eggs of flies. A ¼ oz. of quassia chips boiled in 1 pint of water and mixed with 4 oz. of treacle is a tempting bait for flies and causes great fatality among them; fried camomile flowers scattered about the beds rid them of fleas, as they cannot bear the smell of them.

Fly Papers, to make

Take equal parts of boiled linseed oil and resin, melt them and add some honey; soak the paper in a strong solution of alum, then dry before applying the above.

Floor Varnish

Take 2 lb. of pure white borate of manganese finely powdered, and add it little by little to a saucepan containing 10 lb. of linseed oil, which must be well stirred and raised to a temperature of 360° Fahr. Heat 100 lb. of linseed oil in a boiler till ebullition takes place, then add it to the first liquid, increase the heat, and allow it to boil for twenty minutes. Remove from the fire, and filter the solution through a piece of calico. The varnish is then ready for use, two coats of which may be used with a final coat of shellac if a brilliant polish be desired.

Freckles, to cure

Fresh cream 1 oz., new milk 8 oz., juice of lemon, brandy, and eau de Cologne 1 oz., sugar 1 dr. Boil and skim. Another way is to apply four times a day a lotion made of ½ dr. of muriate of ammonia, 2 drs. of lavender water, and ½ pint of distilled water.

Freckles, Paste for

Take ʒij of oxide of zinc, ʒss of oxychlorate of bismuth, iij gr. of sublimate dextrine, distilled water āā ʒij, and ʒiij of glycerine; make into the consistence of a paste and apply.

Freezing Preparation.

Take 1 part weight of muriate of ammonia, and mix thoroughly with 2 parts nitrate of potash or saltpetre. Take also some finely crushed washing soda, and take an equal weight of each; mix and stir them well together, and place them into the freezing machine as quickly as possible, and pour on as much cold water as will dissolve them.

French Polishing

French polishing should be performed in a warm room where no cold air comes in from door or windows. To French polish, pour a little linseed oil into a cup and some polish into another, take a piece of *woollen* rag and roll it up into a ball, soak it with polish and cover it with a piece of linen tightly drawn over it. This is called a pad, and should be taken by the right-hand fingers and held in such a manner as to draw it tight and show a smooth convex surface to work with

Apply one drop of oil and one drop of polish on the surface of the pad and use. Smooth the article thoroughly first with fine glass paper and wipe all dust away. Then commence polishing with a free continuous and uniform circular stroke, applying very slight pressure, and gradually work over the whole surface, varying the position of the strokes but keeping them the same size, and taking care that every piece of surface receives an equal quantity of polish. This process is continued till the grain of the wood appears to be thoroughly filled up and the surface presents a uniform appearance.

Frigiline

This is a substance for keeping fruit, butter, eggs, milk, meat, &c., quite wholesome and fresh in hot weather, and is used either as a dry powder or in a fluid condition in which the article of food may be immersed. It is both tasteless and harmless, and does not interfere with the flavour or the nutritious value of any provisions in which it is used. A pinch of the powder sprinkled into every pint of soup will keep it good for a considerable time, and milk and cream can be kept fresh and sweet for nine days. Fish soaked in fluid frigiline has been kept good for six weeks, and when cooked could not be distinguished from fresh fish. Eggs can be kept for three months with it. This should be in every house; it is to be procured from the Food Antiseptic Company, Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate Street.

Fryingpans, to clean

Never scrape the inside of fryingpans, as any preparation fried afterwards is liable to catch or burn the pan. If the pan has a black inside, rub it with a hard crust of bread and wash in hot water with a little Sapolio.

Fruit, Coffee Stains, &c., to remove

Most stains, if taken quickly, can be easily removed from linen by placing the stained portion over a pan and pouring slowly a stream of boiling water on the spot. Lemon-juice thickened with salt, powdered starch, and soft soap laid over stains, mildews, and iron rust will remove them if the articles are spread on the grass where the sun will strike them.

Furniture Polish

Camphorated oil rubbed briskly on scratched articles restores the colour and polish and leaves them smooth and glossy. It should be rubbed on lightly and quickly with a piece of flannel.

Furniture Polish (No. 2)

Mix equal parts of vinegar, spirits of turpentine and sweet oil, in a bottle. Apply with flannel and rub afterwards with an old piece of silk. This is equal to a coat of varnish.

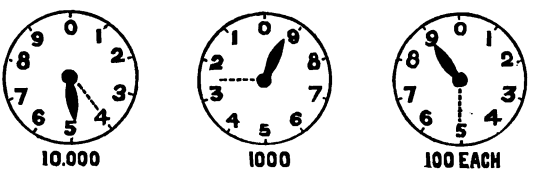
Furred Kettle

If the kettle is made of iron or copper place it empty over a bright fire for a short time, which will loosen the scaly deposit, when it can then be removed. Then put in a clean oyster shell, which will form a nucleus for the particles of earthy matter with which the water is impregnated.

Furs, to put away

In the summer, when putting furs away, lay a tallow candle in them, and no moths will go near them.

Gas Meter, how to Test



The figures on the index at the right hand denote even hundreds. When the hand completes the entire circle it denotes ten hundred, and is registered by the hand in the centre circle being a thousand, this entire circle being ten thousand, and is registered on the index of the left-hand circle by the hand there, denoting by each figure ten thousand. The quantity of gas which passes through the meter is ascertained by reading from the index at the time the amount is required to be known, and deducting therefrom the quantity shown by the index at a previous observation. If the whole is registered by the hands of the three circles above, it in-

dicates 49,000; amount at previous observation as shown by the dotted lines, 42,500; shows amount which passed through since last taken off, 6,500. The register at all times shows the quantity that has passed through since the meter was first set, by deducting from which the amount paid for, shows that the difference remains unpaid.

Gilding, to restore

Cotton wool formed into a hard tuft as large as a nut and dipped in strong liquid ammonia, carefully applied to old gilding, restores it pretty well if the gold is not worn off.

Gilt Frames, to clean

Sponge with a mixture made with 1 gill of water, 1 oz. of common salt, 1 oz. of alum, and 2 oz. of purified nitre. This will bring them quite bright if ever so dirty. Or beat up the white of an egg dissolved in it, a small lump of common washing powder, and brush over the frame. This cleans and brightens all gilded articles.

Gilt Frames, to preserve

Boil six middling-sized onions in 1 pint of water; when this is cold sponge the frames well with it.

Glass, to clean

Crush egg-shells into small bits and shake well in decanters three parts filled with cold water, which will not only clean them thoroughly but make the glass look like new. When much discoloured, a little hydrochloric acid (spirits of salt) diluted with three times its weight of water will remove *any* stain.

Glue, how to use

Break the glue up into small pieces, put it into a metal kettle or vessel, cover the glue with water and let it soak for twelve hours; then boil till soft, pour it into an air-tight box and let it get cold before placing the cover on the box. Cut this glue as it is wanted and melt in the usual way; keep the glue always well covered up when not in use; never heat except with hot water in an outer kettle. Use glue *thinly* and work it well into the wood as if painting. Glue both surfaces.

Glass, not breakable

Glass articles boiled in water mixed with salt will not easily break from changes of temperature. They should be put into cold water and after being well boiled should cool slowly before taken out. Crockery and china can be made more durable by the same method.

Glass Globes, to clean

Rub inside with a little finely powdered pumice-stone, rinse and polish with a cloth.

Gnats and Flies, to protect from

Weak carbolic acid sponged on the skin, and in some cases the clothing, will drive away the whole tribe of insects. A good plan is to keep by one a saturated solution of the acid. The solution should not contain more than 6 or 7 per cent., and it may be added to water until the latter smells strongly. Horses would be much benefited by an application.

Gold Ink, to make

Take equal parts of honey and gold leaf, triturate till the gold is reduced to the finest possible state of division, agitate with 30 parts of hot water and allow it to settle. Decant the water and repeat the washing several times; finally dry the gold and mix it with a little gum water for use.

Gold, Value of

The standard purity of gold is 24 carats.

24	carats is	5*l.*	4*s.*	0*d.*	per oz.	troy weight
22	„	3	17	11	„	„
18	„	3	3	9	„	„
15	„	2	13	1½	„	„
13	„	2	6	0½	„	„
12	„	2	2	6	„	„
8	„	1	8	4	„	„

Grasses, to Dye

The baths are all used hot and the grass fastened to a stick and then immersed for a sufficient time to obtain the desired

shade, then suspend it to drain and dry ; blue is produced by a solution of indigo and sulphuric acid ten drops to the gallon; yellow from turmeric, which must be boiled till all the colour is extracted; red, any of the ordinary red dyes; green, soak the grass in a solution of sulphate of copper and after into a bath of strong soda-water.

Grease, to Eradicate from Calico, &c.

Lay the article in cold water for twenty-four hours; rub out in warm water with soda and soap, or boil if the stains will not disappear without.

Grease-Extractor

Take four parts of alcohol to one part of ammonia, and about half as much ether as ammonia. Apply the liquid to the grease spot, and then rub well with a sponge and clean water.

Grease, Method for removing

Grate a potato to a pulp and add water in the proportion of a pint to a pound. Let it stand, and when clear pour off all but the potato sediment, which will have settled at the bottom ; this is to be applied with a clean linen rag and followed by a small amount of spirits of wine.

Ground Floors, to keep dry

When building spread over the spot a layer of fine coal dust stamped compactly. A layer of sand of equal thickness is then laid over it and upon that the floor ; a floor so made will always remain dry from the coal dust absorbing the moisture of the soil. The sand layer and hence the floor are secured from dampness and continue dry.

Gum Starch

Pound 2 oz. of fine white gum-arabic to powder, put it into a jug, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, according to the tenacity required. Cover the jug and let it remain for the night. Next day pour the liquid carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle. Cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of this stirred into a pint of starch will give to shirt-fronts, cuffs and collars, a fine gloss.

Gums, Tender and Spongy, Tooth-Powder for

Clean the teeth with the following mixture: ½ oz. of peroxide of hydrogen, 10 drops of *pure* carbolic acid, ½ oz. of glycerine, and 60 oz. of rosewater. This must be well mixed.

Hair falling off

Wet the head occasionally in salt and water and the hair will cease falling off.

Hair falling off, to prevent, after Illness

A frequent application of sage tea is a first-rate thing to sponge the hair with after illness.

Hair Lotion for Strengthening the Roots

Simmer dock roots in water, and rub in the strained liquid on the head daily.

Hair, Stimulating Lotion

Take 10 gr. of sulphate of quinine, 1 oz. bay rum, ½ oz. glycerine, 2 drs. tincture of cantharides, and 6 oz. of rosewater. Mix well and shake before using, and brush it gently into the scalp every morning.

Hair, Wash for Cleansing

Make a froth of Pears' soap beaten up with the yolk of an egg and a dessertspoonful of spirits of rosemary.

Hair Restorer

Make a wash of 45 gr. of sulphur, 20 gr. of acetate of lead, ½ oz. of glycerine, and 10 oz. of water well mixed together; or take 20 gr. of finely levigated litharge and 30 gr. of sulphur; triturate well in a mortar, add gradually one fluid ounce of glycerine, and subsequently make up to 10 oz. of fluid with rosewater.

Hair, to thicken

Take 1 oz. of palma christi oil and a sufficient quantity of bergamot or lavender to scent it, and apply it to the parts most needed, brushing it well into the hair.

Hair Tonic

Glycerine	4 oz.
Alcohol	2 „
Water of ammonia	2 „
Tincture of cantharides	2 dr.
Rosewater	4 oz.
Water	„

No other pomade or wash must be used with this.

Hall Tiles, to clean

Use clean soft water, soft soap and flannel. Never use a scrubbing brush, and the flannel should be kept especially for the tiles, so that there would be no fear of its being greasy. Should the tiles get stained, use a little spirit of salt put on with a clean rag and then well washed with clean cold water.

Hands, to Remove Stains from

Wash the hands in tomato juice or salts of lemon.

Headache, Relief for

In many forms of headache a towel wrung out of water as hot as can be borne and wound round the head affords relief.

Headache, Remedy for

Take a wide-mouthed glass-stoppered bottle, half fill it with fine sponge, and pour on this 3 drs. of a solution of bisulphide of carbon. Apply the mouth of the bottle to the temple or as near as possible to the seat of pain, so closely that none of the volatile vapour may escape, and retain it there five minutes or longer. After a minute or two tingling is felt, which in three or four minutes becomes rather severe, but which subsides at once if the bottle be removed, and any redness of the skin will also quickly subside. It is especially good for neuralgia and nervous headaches.

Headaches, Saline Wash for

Take of fine salt ½ oz., vinegar, soft water, each 4 fluid oz., whisky or brandy, 2 fluid oz.; mix together and dissolve the salt. This is a good cooling wash in headache and inflammation of the brain. It is sometimes used tepid.

Heartburn, or Flatulent Indigestion

Take two tablespoonfuls, three times a day, between meals, of a mixture made with 3 drs. sulphite of soda, 3 drs. sal volatile, 2 drs. of tincture of ginger, 8 oz. infusion of quassia. For meals take a tablespoonful of whisky in warm water.

Heartburn

Take immediately after meals a teaspoonful of wheat charcoal; also, a tablespoonful of glycerine, taken just before or just after meals, is often beneficial.

Hiccough, Cure for

A few drops of vinegar eaten slowly upon a piece of loaf sugar is an infallible cure; if it is the result of indigestion and an obstinate case, a very useful mixture to keep by is ½ dr. of nux vomica, 1 dr. of tincture of capsicum, the same of chloric ether and of carbonate of soda, mixed with 6 oz. of peppermint water, and a sixth part taken every three hours. Another remedy is to moisten brown sugar with vinegar and take a few grains to a teaspoonful. The effect is almost instantaneous, and a second dose is seldom required.

Hiccough, Obstinate, Cure for

The hypodermic injection of a ¼ gr. of muriate of pilocarpine is said to be of great value in obstinate hiccough.

Hints for Health

Never lean the back against anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey till breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then go into the cold directly.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulders, well covered and the chest well protected.

Never go to bed with cold or wet feet.

Take a regular bath every day to keep the skin in active condition, and keep the pores well open.

Never ride in an open carriage for a moment when warm from exercise.

When hoarse, speak as little as possible till the hoarseness has disappeared, or difficulties of the throat may be produced.

In sleeping in a cold place breathe through the nose and keep the mouth shut.

In going from a hot atmosphere into a colder one, keep the mouth closed so that the air may be warmed in its passage through the nose before it reaches the lungs.

Never stand on ice or snow where there is exposure to cold wind; it is best never to stand still in cold weather, especially after taking exercise.

When sewing change the position now and then for rest's sake.

Hints for Travellers by Night

Take soft caps for sleeping, in a travelling bag; soft shoes to replace boots, a housewife, a couple of good mauds, a bottle of bovril, a small spirit lamp, a bottle of spirits, cups and saucers, spoon, and biscuits, a sponge bag with two wet sponges in, a soft towel, a brush and comb. The pillows should be made to roll up tightly, and are best made of thistledown and dandelion-down. A travelling ulster with loose fronts is very useful, as ladies can unloose the dress beneath if they wish, have deep pockets, and always carry an extra pair of gloves.

Hints for Travellers

Always take a small book of soap leaves with you in a little handbag, because the hands can be comfortably washed with one leaf. Dip a sponge, before starting on a long journey, in water, and place it in the sponge-bag without squeezing it out, and it can be so packed that the water cannot ooze out; with this and a soap leaf, a dusty and tired traveller can soon freshen the face or hands. It is a good plan to carry an Etna spirit lamp; also take a tin of mustard leaves, a medicine glass, sticking plaster, a water bottle, a small bottle of bovril, and a flask of brandy in case of sudden illness.

Home-made Hop Bitters, to make

Mix together ½ oz. of tincture of hops, 3 drs. of infusion of buchu, the same of senega, ½ oz. of dandelion juice, 1 gr. of podophyllin dissolved in 3½ drs. of spirits of wine, 20 grs. of cochineal, and 16 oz. of water. Shake all well up together.

Hot Fomentations, to apply

Take a square yard of flannel and put it into one of the patent potato-squeezers, pour boiling water upon it and squeeze it, and apply the flannel to the patient, as then there will be no fear of the bedclothes becoming wet and uncomfortable.

Hot Water, its Uses

In sore throats, a gargle of hot water as hot as the throat will bear it is an excellent remedy, and in acute cases gives immediate relief. About half a pint is recommended to be used at a time, but it is better to use till the throat is tired. A small quantity of table salt put into it is very good for catarrhal troubles, and will break up a common cold if taken at the beginning. It is also good to take for constipation, drank half an hour before breakfast; begin with half a teacupful, and increase to a tumblerful. Hot water is excellent for sprains; the joint or limb should be put into as hot water as can be borne, and the oftener it is repeated the better. Inflammation is always benefited by hot water. Neuralgia is often relieved by holding a sponge soaked with hot water to the afflicted part. It is also good for sudden pain or cramp in the stomach, and if this is not effectual, pour a cupful of boiling water upon a teaspoonful of ginger. Let it stand a few minutes and then drink it.

Houses, on Fire

In the event of a house catching fire, it should be impressed on the mind to shut every door in passing through, as open doors allow the flames to get possession too quickly.

Hydrophobia Symptoms in a Dog

He loses his sportiveness, becomes restless, morose, and disinclined for company; evinces no desire to please, though he will still obey his master; he soon loses his appetite and has an unnatural desire for filth and garbage. Then comes great irritability of temper, difficulty in swallowing, no *fear* of water, but difficulty in swallowing, with thick viscid saliva hanging from the corners of the mouth. If not chained, he will leave home and run in a straight line with his tail between his legs, snapping at everything that comes in his way, but not going out of his road to bite, and gives vent to a peculiar sharp yelp or howl.

Ice, to preserve

Put the ice on a dish and cover it over with a napkin, set the dish upon a pillow, and place another pillow on the top of it. It may be kept thus a week or more. Another way is to wrap the ice in a piece of old flannel, and if not required at once, bury it in the ground.

Immemorial Rights

An uncontradicted usage of a piece of land for twenty years constitutes an immemorial custom.

Indigestion

Take two tablespoonfuls a quarter of an hour before meals of a mixture made of 1½ dr. of carbonate of bismuth, 1⅓ dr. of carbonate of magnesia, 1½ oz. of mucilage of tragacanth, and 8 oz. water; or drink a teacupful of very hot water when going to bed; in the morning half a teacupful of milk filled up with boiling water, and eat whole wheatmeal bread.

In-growing Nails

The foot should be soaked in hot water, and then thin the nail by scraping, and if very painful, apply a linseed poultice. When the irritation has subsided, soft cotton should be pressed between the flesh and the nail, and after that saturate it with tincture of iodine, and repeat this for several days. If it is necessary to lift the end of the nail, this can be done by pressing cotton between it and the toe.

Ink, Indelible

Add a strong solution of Prussian blue, dissolved in distilled water, with good gall. This is a greenish-blue ink which turns black and *cannot* be erased.

Ink, for Marking Packages

Take lampblack, and mix thoroughly with sufficient turpentine to make it thin enough to flow from the brush. Powdered ultramarine instead of lampblack makes a blue mixture for the same purpose.

Ink Stain, to remove

Apply tallow to the ink spot, then wash in a solution of pyrophosphate until both tallow and ink have disappeared. Red ink stains may be removed by moistening the spot with strong alcohol acidulated with nitric acid. Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth; also from the hands.

Insects and Vermin, to destroy

Dissolve two pounds of alum in three quarts of water. Let it remain till the alum is dissolved; then with a brush apply boiling hot to every joint and crevice in the places where bugs, earwigs, or other insects infest. Brush all the joints and crevices of bedsteads; keep it boiling whilst using. A strong boiling-hot tea of cayenne used with a brush is also a capital remedy.

Invalid Drinks

Add the beaten yolks of three eggs to two tablespoonfuls of powdered white sugar, three cloves, the rind of half a lemon, and half a pint of brandy. Pour over it a quart of new warm milk, stirring rapidly, and serve immediately. Another is to take a tablespoonful of preserved tamarinds and add a pint of water to it.

Barley Water, a well-known nourishing beverage, useful for colds, chest affections, and other illnesses, is made of one teaspoonful of pearl barley, three blocks of sugar, half a lemon, one quart of boiling water. Wash the barley in cold water, add the boiling water, sugar, and lemon; let it stand covered and warm for three hours.

Toast Water.—Toast very brown one pint of white or brown bread-crusts. Add one pint of cold water, and let it stand one hour. Strain and add cream and sugar.

Apple Tea.—Roast two large sour apples and cover with boiling water. Cool and strain, pour, and add sugar to taste.

Rice Water.—Two tablespoonfuls of rice, one quart of cold water; cook one hour or until dissolved, and add salt and sugar to taste.

Flaxseed Lemonade.—Pour one quart of boiling water over four tablespoonfuls of cold flaxseed, steep three hours, strain, add juice of three lemons, and sweeten to taste.

Orange Whey.—The juice of one orange to one pint of sweet milk. Heat slowly until curds form; strain and cool.

Egg Lemonade.—White of one egg, one tablespoonful of

pulverised sugar, juice of one lemon, one goblet of water. Beat together.

Sago Milk.—Three tablespoonfuls of sago soaked in a cup of cold water one hour; add three cups of boiling milk; sweeten and flavour to taste. Simmer slowly half an hour. Eat warm.

Baked Milk.—Put half a gallon of milk in a jar, and tie it down with writing paper. Let it stand in a moderate oven eight or ten hours. It will be like cream, and is very nutritious.

Intoxicants

Half a teaspoonful of chloride of ammonium in a glass of water will almost directly restore the faculties and powers of locomotion to any one suffering from inebriation.

Inventory, to make

Inventory books can be bought already, but any ordinary manuscript book can be used; the size is generally that of large note-paper. They should be ruled. Paste on the outside a piece of paper with the address of house on it. Begin with the top room in the house, and work down, thus: No. 1 front attic; 2, back attic, right hand; 3, back attic, left hand, landing and stairs. Third floor: 4, front bedroom. Second floor, and so on to the basement, taking the stairs, not from top to bottom, but with the landings and furniture on them. Include the bathroom and its furniture, where it is situated, bedroom china, ornaments, &c., with the room furniture. China glass (household), with pantry furnishings, kitchen and scullery appliances, with furniture of those rooms; mattresses, pillows, blankets, &c., with bedroom furnishings, bed and table linen separately; plate at the end of inventory.

Iron-mould, to remove

Wet the spot, lay it over a hot-water plate, put a little salts of lemon on the spot, and then wash it as soon as the stain is removed.

Iron-mould or Ink-stains on Linen, to remove

Buy some salt of sorrel and dissolve in a small basin of hot water, into which the stained article must be dipped. There are pencils sold which contain a paste of oxalic acid, and by moistening the article and then rubbing it with the pencil all ordinary stains may be removed.

Itching, to allay

Dr. Porrit of Huddersfield recommends the use of a cone composed of cacao butter impregnated with two per cent. of cocaine. This to be rubbed over the affected part. The warmth of the skin melts off a layer of the cacao butter, which forms a soothing emollient shield over the irritable patch. It is put up in the form of cones enclosed in boxwood cases with screw tops and can be carried about in the pocket. It is good also in all irritable affections of the skin and for insect bites, &c.

Ivory, to bleach

Let it steep for two or three days in water, then take it out and brush it with lemon juice; to polish it after, use putty and water by means of a rubber, which in a short time produces a fine polish.

Ivory Notes, to whiten

Clean with damp cloth and whitening, and polish with a dry cloth. Let the lid remain open and exposed as much to sun and air as possible.

Jewels, to clean

Make a lye of clean soap-suds made from fine toilet soap, dip the articles into it and dry them by rolling them in box dust, by brushing them with a soft brush, and finally with a chamois leather.

Juries, Exemption from

Persons exempted from common juries are clergymen and ministers, being only schoolmasters, the legal profession and their managing clerks, the medical profession, registered pharmaceutical chemists, officers of the police, police and other law courts, or the post-office, pilots, gaolers, and keepers of lunatic asylums.

Knives and Forks, Handles of, to mend

Fill the hollow in the handle with powdered resin and make the iron stalk red hot and thrust it into the handle, where it will remain firmly fixed after it has cooled.

Knives, Polish for

Rubbing knives upon ground charcoal will give them a very superior polish.

Knives, Washing of

Knives should never be dropped into hot water ; the best way of washing them is to have a large tin with a cover on in which holes are cut big enough to hold the blades of the knives without the handles touching the water.

Koumiss, to make

Put a quart of fresh milk in a bottle and add a tablespoonful of sugar and the same of water melted to a syrup, add a tablespoonful of good home-brewed yeast, shake the bottle thoroughly and tie down the cork. Place this in a refrigerator for four days and then it will become effervescent, and if kept in a cold place will keep for months.

Lace, Getting up

In Devonshire lace is wound firmly and evenly round a small white board covered with soft clean white calico stitched tightly over it. The lace is wound from one end round and round, the top of *one round overlapping* the edge of the previous one ; three or four layers can be put on, and the end or ends secured by stitching down. This is all covered again with a clean white wrapping not too thick, stitched firmly and evenly over it. Then the board is held upright in a basin full of hot suds and scoured vigorously with a scouring-brush ; it is then put into a pot on the fire and simmered a while in more suds. When taken out the boards are all wrapped carefully in thick white towels and set aside to dry, a process which occupies several days. When quite dry the covering is taken off and the lace unwound, and it then looks like new. No irons or stiffening are used. The most fragile and delicate lace may be washed in this way. Black lace which has got rusty may be restored by soaking in ammonia and water, or by washing in milk and water. It should never be rubbed.

Lamps, to clean and fill

A lamp should be kept scrupulously clean and the best oil always used. The best oils are those which burn slowly and

give a bright steady flame, and should look clear and thin. An oil lamp should never be filled quite full nor allowed to burn too low. The way to cleanse the receiver of the oil is, after pouring away any oil, to fill it with hot soap-suds and a little sand; shake well, and pour away and wipe the receptacle clean with a soft cloth. The wicks should not be cut, but neatly trimmed by pinching or rubbing off very evenly the part that has been burned. The little air-holes in the burner should be kept open to ensure a good draught of air. The burners should be occasionally washed in soap and water; the wicks should always fit the burners exactly. The chimneys should be rinsed with ammonia water unless very dirty, when it should be washed in very hot soap-suds and allowed to drain for a few minutes. Never from a motive of economy turn down the light, for it is none, as the oil feeds up the wick faster than the flames consume, and spreads itself over the outside and creates a disagreeable odour and an unwholesome gas.

Lamp Wicks, Indestructible, to make

Steep common wicks in a concentrated aqueous solution of tungstate of soda, and then dry thoroughly in the oven.

Lamps, Management of

To ensure good light the burners should be kept bright; when they become dull the light is uncertain, and owing to the absorption of heat by the darkened metal, smoke is the result. Once a month the burners should be washed in a quart of cold water, to which a little soap and a tablespoonful of washing soda should be added, and boil them for a couple of hours, when the blackened water should be poured away. Then pour enough boiling water into the pan to cover the burners, adding soda and soap as before; boil a few minutes and rinse the burners in clean hot water and rub dry with a soft cloth. The burners must be quite dry before the wicks are put in. Should the wicks not be required, but yet clogged with oil, they should be boiled in vinegar and water and dried thoroughly. Lamps should be filled every day and by daylight. A nearly empty lamp should never be lighted, as it is likely to explode.

Lamp Glasses, to clean

Smoked lamp glasses can be made to look as clear and brilliant as new, if they are washed in warm soda and water

in which a little powdered ammonia has been dissolved, washing them till the stains disappear, then rinse them in cold water.

Leather, Vermin-proof, to render

Castor oil mixed with tallow will render leather vermin-proof.

Leaves, to preserve

Autumnal leaves with their varied and lovely tints may be preserved for a long time. Beech, sumach-oak and ferns are best adapted, though there are many kinds of small leaves, varying from crimson and scarlet to yellow and green, &c. The leaves should be smoothed and pressed singly on the wrong side with a hot iron, holding it down for a minute or two. Any leaves not flat should be soaked in water first. When pressed they should be oiled over on the right side. Next take a number of fine wire stems and fix one on every leaf. The wire should extend the full length of the leaf to support, the leaf being attached to its artificial stem by its stalk.

Leeches, to apply

The leeches should be kept out of water for half an hour before applying them, and the skin whereon they are to be placed well washed and rubbed dry. A little sweetened milk smeared on the part will make them bite, and in placing them on the patient put the mouth, which is in the tapering end of its body, against the patient. Place them in a glass and turn it over on to the spot where it is wished they should bite. They must not be pulled off; when they have done their work they will come off; and they can then be put into a plate of salt to make them vomit the blood. The leech-bites should be bathed with cold water till the bleeding stops, and then pads of lint applied. Never put leeches over a vein.

Legal Hints

Domestic Servants

Domestic servants are generally engaged by the year at a yearly sum for wages, determinable at any time by either party giving to the other a month's notice. A month's notice is a calendar month's service and not four weeks.

Either party can terminate the engagement without notice by paying to the other a sum equal to one month's wages.

If a servant is summarily dismissed, and a month's wages are paid, board wages are not necessary to be given. If a servant is guilty of misconduct, it is not necessary to give either notice or wages ; a servant can be discharged without notice for wilful disobedience, dishonesty, drunkenness, immorality, incompetence, or habitual neglect. A servant discharged upon any of these grounds can be turned out of the house if necessary.

If a servant becomes unable to perform the usual work through illness, the occurrence of such illness does not terminate the hiring, and it is not a sufficient legal ground for dismissal without notice. Under such circumstances a servant must receive the usual notice, and the wages continue payable till such notice has expired,

A master is not required to supply medicine and medical attendance to a servant (although he is an apprentice), but if a master sends for a doctor to attend a servant, he will become liable to pay the doctor's charges, and he cannot deduct such from the wages of the servant.

A servant under notice to leave has no right to neglect work or to go out seeking another situation without consent. If a servant did go out for this purpose without permission, it would be sufficient ground for dismissal without further notice. An employer is bound to pay the wages of a domestic servant during absence for a holiday by leave.

An employer is not obliged to give a character to a discharged servant or to give a reason for such refusal, and to give a character which is untrue renders the employer liable for damages.

Terms of Tenancy

A tenancy may be any term from a week to a long lease.

Agreements or memorandums of tenancy is the proper name given for tenancies not exceeding three years.

Where a tenancy is granted for a period exceeding three years it must be in the form of a deed sealed, signed, delivered and stamped ; this is called a lease, and it is best to have professional advice always before signing one.

Land tax, property tax (income tax, schedule A), must be paid by the landlord, and is deducted from the rent, and if a landlord refuse to deduct it he is liable to a heavy penalty.

When a tenant undertakes to deliver premises in good repair, he must repair before giving up possession, even though they may have been in bad repair when taken possession of ;

if the agreement is silent as to repairs, the tenant is responsible to keep the house wind and water tight, but no more.

A covenant to repair binds the tenant to rebuild in case of fire or any other accident, unless there is a clause excepting 'fire, storm,' &c., &c. If there is no proviso as to fire, &c., the tenant *must* restore the house whether it is burnt or falls down.

Distress for Rent

A landlord has his right of distress as soon as rent is payable, of course subject to legal forms. To distrain, *actual* entry of the premises must be effected. Entry cannot be effected on Sundays, Christmas day, Good Friday, or during the night; entry must be made between sunrise and sunset. If resistance is offered to a bailiff and the door is closed, he must not forcibly enter, even though he has to watch and wait for weeks, as it is illegal to break open any kinds of egress. But if he finds an unfastened door or window, he may open it and get in that way, and he may even ascend by a ladder to the roof of the house and thence descend a chimney if he can, or through a trap-door unfastened.

Having once passed the outer door, the bailiff, armed with a warrant of distress, may then break open any inner door that may be fastened against him.

Dead meat, fish, game, vegetables, summer fruit and food in general of a perishable nature, is not taken for distress of rent. Neither any money or jewellery upon the person of an inmate, nor clothing which is being worn, nor bedding which is in actual *bonâ fide* occupation.

The husband or wife of a witness to a will cannot receive any benefit from the will, nor will the witness himself.

Inhabited house duty is not payable upon houses of less annual value than 20*l.*

Agreements should be stamped within fourteen days of their execution, or a penalty of 10*l.* is incurred.

An action for breach of promise must be brought within six years, and it cannot be brought against any person who was under twenty-one years of age when the promise was made.

Debts cannot be enforced after six years.

A guarantee for the payment of a debt must be in writing.

A receipt for 2*l.* or over requires a penny stamp, as the writer of it is liable to a penalty of 10*l.* by not putting one on.

A will must be witnessed by two persons, who must sign

their name in the presence of the testator after seeing him sign it.

If a man dies without a will, the widow is entitled to one-third of his personal estate if he leaves any children, and one-half if there be none. Executors are entitled to receive all expenses actually incurred.

A husband is not liable for his wife's debts if he has made a suitable provision for her.

Births must be registered within six weeks after the date thereof at the registrar's office.

Deaths must be communicated to the registrar of the district within five days after death.

Lemon for cleaning Brass and Copper

When a lemon has been used do not throw it away, but dip it into salt and rub any copper or brass utensils with it, and a brilliant surface will ensue if the article be rubbed instantly with a dry soft cloth. A mouldy lemon put into a dirty saucepan half full of water and boiled for half an hour cleanses it perfectly, and removes all odours of fish and onions.

Lemons, to preserve

Put a layer of dry fine sand an inch in depth, at the bottom of an earthenware jar. Place a row of lemons upon this, stalk downwards, and be careful that they do not touch one another; cover them with another layer of sand fully three inches in depth, lay on it more lemons, and repeat till the jar is full. Store in a cool dry place and they will keep preserved for months.

Lemon Juice, to preserve

Squeeze the lemons, strain the juice and put it into a clean lined saucepan. Bring the liquid to the boiling point, put into bottles quite dry inside, but made hot by placing them in hot water or in the oven. Cork tightly with new corks, then dip the ends of the bottles in melted resin to exclude all air, and keep in a dry dark place. The liquid should reach up to the corks.

Lemonade

Hot strong lemonade taken at bed-time will often break up a bad cold.

Linen, to restore

Apply a large handful of refined borax which has been diluted with two gallons of boiling water, and the linen will become a beautiful white.

Linseed Poultices

Put crushed linseed meal in the oven for fifteen minutes, to heat, then take a basin and scald it with boiling water; then pour in as much boiling water as will be needed for the poultice, sprinkle in the hot linseed with one hand and stir vigorously with a knife to the proper consistence. A poultice should be more moist if it is to be applied to an open wound. Take a square of rag half an inch larger all round than the size of poultice is to be. Spread the linseed on about half an inch thick, leaving the edges clear, fold the rag over on each side and apply quickly, covering with a pad of cotton wool and a sheet of gutta-percha tissue to keep the heat in; just oil the surface of the poultice with a feather, as it prevents the poultice from sticking. In sloughing wounds a solution of 1–40 carbolic acid may be used instead of water. About once in four hours is a good rule to follow in changing poultices.

Liquid Glue

Dissolve in 1¼ gallon of water 1 oz. of carbonate of soda, 1½ lb. of glue, and 2 oz. of borax; by heat keep the solution at a temperature a few degrees below boiling point for five or six hours. The continued application of heat renders the gum permanently liquid at the ordinary temperature. After allowing the sediment to settle, the clear liquid is evaporated to the required consistency.

Liquid Glue for labelling on Tin

Take one quart of boiling water, two ounces of pulverised borax, and then add four ounces of gum shellac and boil till dissolved.

Lime Cream for the Hair

Mix one drachm of oil of bergamot with sixteen ounces of marrow melted; beat well together and add eight ounces of lime water and one ounce of tincture of cantharides. Mix well and bottle.

Lime-Paint or Whitewash (Cheap)

Put one peck of clean salt into warm water to dissolve. Soak half a pound of clean glue thoroughly, then put it into a kettle and set it into a large one filled with water, and hang it over a slow fire till dissolved. Slake half a bushel of the best unslaked lime with boiling water, and cover closely while slaking to keep in the steam. While the lime is slaking boil three pounds of ground rice and rice flour to a thin paste, and stir it with the salt and glue into the slaked lime, and add five gallons of boiling water to the whole mixture, stirring it well; cover up closely and let it stand a few days before using. The salt, glue, and rice should all be prepared by the time the lime is slaked, so that all may be stirred together. This whitewash must be put on as hot as possible. Put the pail containing the wash into a larger pail half full of boiling water and set it over a portable furnace. One pint of this should cover a square yard, if properly applied. This answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick, or stone, and is much cheaper, and retains its lustre for years. Any shade of colour may be mixed with it. A little lampblack makes slate colour, lampblack and Spanish brown a red stone colour, yellow ochre or chrome makes a very pretty colour.

Linoleum, to clean

Wash it with warm water and a little good yellow soap, and have a pail of clean warm water for a second wiping, and dry it with a soft cloth (*not flannel*) kept for the purpose; it is most important that it should be thoroughly dried, as it will wear out much quicker if left wet. A little milk and water used once a week in the second wiping is a great improvement. Linseed oil mixed with turpentine in equal quantities, if rubbed on, makes linoleum bright as new.

Lip Salve, Rose

Take 8 oz. of sweet almond oil, 4 oz. prepared mutton suet 1½ oz. of white wax, 2 oz. of spermaceti and 20 drops of otto of roses; steep a small quantity of alkanet root in the oil, and strain before using. Melt the suet, wax, and spermaceti together, then add the oil and otto of roses.

Liver, Inactive, Cure for

Take a glass of hot water with the juice of half a lemon squeezed into it night and morning without any sugar.

Lotion to allay Heat and Irritation of the Skin

2 oz. lettuce juice, 2 drs. of eau de Cologne, 2 oz. distilled vinegar, 4 oz. elder flower water, well mixed. Dab the skin with it frequently.

Lotion to allay Irritation

Bathe with grains of boracic acid diluted with an oz. of water, and powder with Woolley's Sanitary Rose Powder.

Luggage Carrier

Is almost a necessity in every house, as it saves the walls and can be easily carried by any two persons, who can transport boxes and packages up and down stairs, or more heavy things from one room to another. There is no difficulty or straining nor fear of damaging carpets, walls, &c., from dragging trunks about. It is a very light and simple contrivance. When in use it has the appearance of a carrying chair, but is only made of framework and webbing, so that it folds up as easily as a camp stool and takes up but little room. It is fitted with rollers at one end, acting like a wheelbarrow when required on one floor, and only requires lifting for going up and down stairs. The Euphoron is a very good one, and when not in use can be packed away into a very small compass.

Lumbago, Sprains, &c.

Take a well-beaten raw egg and mix it thoroughly with these ingredients: ½ pint of vinegar, 1 oz. of spirits of turpentine, ¼ oz. of spirits of wine, and the same of camphor. Beat well together and put into a bottle, and well shake for ten minutes; it must be corked tightly down to exclude the air. In half an hour it will be ready to use. Rub this in well three or four times a day before the fire.

Mackintosh, to mend

Procure a small tin of india-rubber cement, or dissolve some strips of india-rubber in naphtha or sulphide of carbon, to form

a stiff paste; apply a little of the cement on the surface of a strip of the same material of which the mackintosh is made, which can be purchased by the yard or in remnants from the waterproofer's; also apply a little of the cement on each side of the torn part, and when it begins to feel tacky, bring the edges together and place the patch nicely over, and keep in position by putting a weight over it until quite hard, which will be in a few days.

Mad Animals, Bites of

Tie a string tightly over the part, cut out the bite and cauterise the wound with a red-hot iron, lunar caustic, or carbolic fluid. Then apply a piece of spongio-piline; give a purgative and plenty of warm drink. A few drops of chloroform to be sprinkled on a handkerchief and held to the nose and mouth of the patient before cauterising the wound, as the cauterisation can be more effectively performed. When the breathing appears difficult, cease the application of the chloroform.

Mahogany Top of Bath, to restore

Wash thoroughly with warm water and soap, and when *dry* apply with a flannel the following polish and rub after with a soft dry cloth: Mix ½ pint brown vinegar, ¼ pint linseed oil, 1 wineglassful of spirits of wine. Shake the mixture well. If very shabby it will require several applications.

Manuscripts, to tell the Age

The age of any manuscript can be determined by experts within half a century, as every period has its distinctive style of penmanship.

Marble, to clean

Take two parts of common soda, one part of powdered pumice-stone, and one part of whitening. Sift through a fine sieve and mix with water to a paste. Apply with a flannel, rubbing well, then wash off with soap and water, and it will look bright as new.

Marble, if stained, to clean

Mix together a gill of soap-suds, a gill of ox-gall, and half a gill of turpentine; then add as much finely-powdered pipe-clay or fuller's-earth as will form a stiffish paste. Apply with

a brush. Let this mixture remain on the marble for three days, then wipe it off, and should it not be sufficiently cleaned, repeat the operation two or three times. For slight stains lemon juice will often be effectual.

Marine Glue

Dissolve by heat one part of pure india-rubber in naphtha; when melted add two parts shellac; melt until mixed, pour whilst hot on metal plates to cool; when required to use, melt and apply with a brush.

Marine Glue. No. 2

Dissolve 20 grs. of caoutchouc and 2 fl. oz. of chloroform, and add 4 drs. of powdered mastic; let it macerate for a week. Keep cool and cork well.

Marketing Rules

In buying beef see that the lean is a light red, streaked with spots of clear white fat and suet firm and white. If the fat is yellow the meat is stale.

Veal should be fat, white, and fine-grained. If too large it will be tough, unpalatable, and unhealthy.

Mutton.—The bones should be small, legs short, plump fine-grained meat, and the lean should be dark coloured, not light and red like beef. Fat should be white and clear.

Lamb should be small, light red, and tender. If not too warm, it ought to be kept a few days before cooking. It is stringy and indigestible if cooked too soon after killing. Neither lamb nor veal should be considered cooked till the gravy that drops from it whilst cooking is white.

Venison.—The fat should be clear, bright, and thick. If the cleft of the haunch be smooth and close, it is young; if close and rough, it is old. By running a sharp thin knife into the shoulder, &c., the state can be told by the smell.

Pork should have the fat and lean very white, and the lean should be finely grained, the rind smooth and clear to the touch. If clammy, the pork is stale. If the fat be full of small kernels, it is indicative of disease.

Poultry.—The skin of fowls and turkeys should be white and very finely grained, the breast broad and full-fleshed, the legs smooth, toes supple and easily broken when bent back.

Fish.—The eyes should be bright, not sunken the gills *clear* red, body stiff, the flesh firm, not flabby nor slimy.

A good turbot is full-fleshed, thick, and the under side a yellowish cream colour. If it is bluish and soft it is not good.

Salmon and cod should have small heads, thick shoulders, and small tail. The scales of the salmon should be bright and the flesh red. Cod should have clear flesh and grow whiter after boiling, and be firm and easily separated in large flakes.

Lobsters, prawns, and shrimps should be very stiff after they are boiled, and the tails turn far inward. When they are soft and watery they are not fit to eat.

The male lobster is the best unless required for sauces, &c., then the hen is best on account of the spawn or coral.

Oysters are not good unless they close firmly on the knife when being opened. If they can be opened easily they are good for nothing.

Measurement, Useful

A penny is $\frac{1}{10}$ of a foot in diameter.

A halfpenny is 1 inch in diameter.

Five pennies or six halfpennies placed side by side measure six inches.

Three pennies weigh 1 oz.

Ten farthings weigh 1 oz.

Five shillings or two half-crowns weigh 1 oz.

Ten sixpences weigh 1 oz.

Four sovereigns, or eight half-sovereigns, weigh 1 oz.

Meat, Sour, to freshen

Place the meat out of doors in the cool of night.

Medicines and Appurtenances that should be in every House

Three thermometers.
Condy's fluid, and carbolic fluid.
Lint, old rags, and gutta-percha tissue.
Carron oil.
Linseed meal.
Colman's flour of mustard.
Sal volatile.
Camphorated spirits.
Hazeline.
Ammonia.
Diachylon plaster.
An india-rubber hot-water bottle.
An enema.

Rigollet's mustard leaves.
Flannel for compressers.
Bandages.
A spatula.
Castor oil.
Rhubarb.
Quinine
Chlorodyne.
Elliman's embrocation.
Syringes.
A feeding cup.
Medicine glasses with measurements.
Cotton wool.
Arnica liniment.
Carbolic smoke ball.

Medicine Stains

Medicine stains may be removed from silver spoons by rubbing them with a rag dipped in diluted sulphuric acid and washing it off with soap-suds.

Medicine Terms

Terms relative to weights and measurements :—

gr. j. . . . . 1 grain.
℈ j. . . . . 1 scruple = 20 grains.
ʒ j. . . . . 1 drachm = 60 grains.
ʒ ss. . . . half-ounce = 4 drachms.
ʒ j . . . . . 1 ounce = 8 drachms.
lb. j. . . . one pound = 16 ounces.
fl. ♏ j. . . . . one minim
fl. ʒ j. . one fluid drachm = 60 minims.

One drachm is equal to one teaspoonful.
Two drachms are equal to a dessertspoonful.
Half an ounce to a tablespoonful.

Metal, to prevent from rusting

Melt an ounce of resin in a gill of linseed oil, and whilst hot, pour on to them two quarts of paraffin oil. Apply with a rag or soft brush.

Metal, to polish

Whitening made into a paste with a few drops of gin or even eau de Cologne, and applied thickly, allowed to dry on and then rubbed off, and the metal polished with a leather, will remove all tarnish.

Mice, to get rid of

Traps should be placed close against the skirting board, as a mouse running from place to place, being of a very timorous

nature, will prefer the partial shelter of the skirting board. No traps are so good as the old-fashioned penny traps, though improvised ones are often very successful. There is the plan of balancing a basin upon the edge of an inverted thimble in which the bait is placed, and the little creature in trying to get at it brings the basin down over it. There is a new patent mousetrap made which has a little piece of wood protruding over the edge of the trap, and kept in position by pivoting points being placed in the centre of each side ; the bait is fastened on to the protruding edge, which is very nicely balanced, and as the mouse gets on to this his weight causes it to tilt up and close him a prisoner in the trap.

Mildew, to remove from Linen, &c.

Rub soap on the mildewed spots, scrape chalk over it thickly, and lay in the sun. Repeat this till the spots disappear. Most stains will disappear if the cloth is held in milk that is boiling over the fire.

Mildew on Leather

Rub the leather gently with vaseline.

Milk, to sweeten, if turned

Milk may be sweetened and rendered fit for use by stirring in a little soda.

Milk, to test

Dip a well-polished knitting-needle into a deep vessel of milk, and quickly withdraw it in an upright position. If the milk is pure, a drop of the fluid will hang to the needle, but the addition of even a small proportion of water will prevent the adhesion of the drop.

Milk of Roses

Mix 4 oz. of almonds with ½ gallon of rosewater, and then add 40 drops of the oil of tartar.

Moorish Trays, to clean

If the tray is *very* dirty, put it into hot water with a little soda and soap, and scrub clean with a softish brush ; then lift it out, pour *boiling* water over it, and let it soak in this for a little while ; then dry it carefully with a soft cloth, and rub

with Putz pomade. A lemon rubbed over them cleans when not very dirty.

Morocco Leather, to clean

Sponge the leather over with warm soapy water, to remove all dust and dirt, and then rub over with a piece of clean cloth dipped in white of egg.

Mosquito, Stings of, &c.

Make a mixture of 50 grs. of powdered alum, 10 grs. of aromatic vinegar, 10 grs. of glycerine, and apply immediately. It takes away all itching and pain.

Moss Compresses and Sheets

Pads are now made of sphagnum moss, which grows so abundantly in Germany, for compresses for wounds. It is also made into thin sheets by enormously heavy pressure, and these can be laid under a patient troubled with running sores. The advantages claimed for the moss are its warmth, its great powers of absorption, and its cleanliness and cheapness.

Moth

Articles infested with moth should be saturated in benzine. It injures nothing, and kills the destroyer.

Moths

A brick kept damp, and raised one-eighth of an inch from the floor, will collect moths under it, and once a week the brick should be raised, and the moths crushed ; or take a little bunch of red wool, and place it on a piece of paper on the floor of the cupboard, &c. ; the moths will collect there, and every few days, if the wool is shaken, the moths will drop on the paper, when they can be destroyed. Also when clothes are infested with moths, a good plan is to take a large linen cloth and to wet it thoroughly, and lay it folded two or three times over the suspected part, and iron with a very hot iron. This will destroy the larvæ and the egg.

Moths, to destroy

Moths in feathers can be destroyed by making openings in the bed-pillow, or whatever article they may be in, and

placing lumps of camphor among them, or by putting the feathers in the sacks, washing them, and drying well for days in the sun.

Moths in Carpets, to destroy

The favourite home of the carpet moth is about the bendings and corners of the carpet. If ingrain or three-ply, this evil may be done away with by wringing a cloth out of hot water, laying over the bindings and edgings, and ironing with a very hot iron, as hot as can be used without scorching. Hold the iron on till the cloth is dry, then move on. Have several irons over fire at same time, change the iron as rapidly as possible, and re-wet the cloth each time. Another process is to wipe the floors as far under as can be reached, with a cloth wrung out of strong and hot cayenne tea, leaving the carpet turned back, long enough to dry the floor. Before re-nailing the carpet wring a clean cloth quite dry out of this hot pepper tea, and wipe the binding and edge of the carpet with it, rubbing hard. It is also said that if salt is sprinkled on the floor, after wiping with a damp cloth, it is very effectual. Small pieces of cotton balling dipped in turpentine and put under the edges of the carpet have been successfully used.

Mountain Ashberries, to preserve

The berries must be gathered of as bright colours as possible, not too soft nor over-ripe. Gather them, tie them in bunches, and hang in a dry place; leave them to soak for twenty-four hours before using. They can also be varnished over with copal varnish. Another way is to put them into jars with a strong solution of salt and water.

Moustache, to thicken

Take 1 oz. of tincture of cantharides, the same of tincture of capsicum, and 1 oz. of rosewater to make a lotion, which rub into the moustache morning and night.

Mucilage for Labels, &c., to make

Mix 2 oz. of dextrine, 1 dr. of glycerine, 1 oz. of alcohol, with 6 oz. of water.

Mud upon Clothes, to remove

Remove it with the edge of a penny; it is just sharp enough not to injure the material.

Mustard Lotion, for Rheumatism and all acute Pains, Sprains, &c.

Mix 2 oz. of mustard with ½ pint of spirits of wine, and 2 drs. of camphor; let this mixture stand for two or three days, carefully corked in a bottle; then strain it off and keep it closely bottled for use.

Mustard Plaster, Soothing

Mix mustard with the white of an egg instead of water; the plaster will draw without blistering the skin.

Mustard Poultice

Should be made the same way as linseed, except by adding a tablespoonful of mustard to the linseed.

Mustard Poultice (American Recipe)

Make the poultice in the usual way, then dip a sponge into it, wrap it in a soft handkerchief, and apply to the part; by simply warming the sponge again and moistening it afresh, it may be re-applied, the strength being perfectly preserved.

Nails, to whiten

Mix together 2 drs. of diluted sulphuric acid, 1 dr. tincture of myrrh, and 4 oz. filtered water. Cleanse the hands with soap and then dip the fingers into this mixture.

Names, Christian

MEN

Abel	Alexander	Amadeus	Arnold
Adam	Alexis	Ambrose	Arthur
Adrian	Alfred	Andrew	Augustus
Alan	Algernon	Anselm	Austen
Alaric	Alphonso	Anthony	Baldwin
Albert	Alwynne	Archibald	Bartholomew

Basil	Euan	Jacob	Neal
Benedict	Eugene	James	Nicholas
Benjamin	Eustace	Jeremiah	Noel
Bernard	Evan	Jerry	Norman
Bertram	Everard	Jesse	Oliver
Brian	Evelyn	Joel	Orlando
Broderick	Fabian	John	Oscar
Caleb	Felix	Jonathan	Osmund
Cecil	Ferdinand	Josceline	Oswald
Cedric	Florance	Joseph	Otto
Charles	Florian	Joshua	Owen
Christian	Francis	Josias	Patrick
Christopher	Frank	Julian	Paul
Clarence	Frederick	Julius	Percival
Claude	Fritz	Justin	Percy
Clement	Gabriel	Justinian	Peter
Conrad	Geoffrey	Kenelm	Philip
Constantine	George	Kenneth	Phineas
Crispin	Gerald	Kyrle	Piers
Cuthbert	Gerard	Lambert	Quentin
Cyril	Gilbert	Launcelot	Ralph
Daniel	Giles	Laurence	Randal
David	Godfrey	Leonard	Randolph
Denis	Godwin	Leopold	Raphael
Donald	Guy	Lewis	Raymond
Douglas	Harold	Lionel	Reginald
Dudley	Harry	Llewelyn	Reuben
Dunstan	Hector	Louis	Reynold
Edgar	Henry	Lucius	Richard
Edmund	Herbert	Luke	Robert
Edward	Hilary	Marcus	Robin
Edwin	Horace	Mark	Rollo
Egbert	Horatio	Martin	Ronald
Elias	Hubert	Matthew	Rowland
Emanuel	Hugh	Maurice	Rudolph
Ephraim	Ingram	Meredith	Samuel
Erasmus	Isaac	Michael	Sebastian
Eric	Ivan	Miles	Simon
Ernest	Ivo	Nathaniel	Stephen

Swithin	Thomas	Victor	Walter
Sydney	Timothy	Vincent	Wilfrid
Terence	Tobias	Vivian	William
Theodore	Ulick	Wallace	Zachary
Theophilus	Valentine		

WOMEN

Abigail	Blanche	Edith	Grace
Ada	Brenda	Edwina	Griselda
Adeline	Bridget	Eileen	Grizel
Adine	Camilla	Eily	Gwendoline
Agatha	Caroline	Elaine	Harriet
Agnes	Catherine	Eleanor	Helen
Albinia	Cecilia	Eleanora	Helena
Alexandra	Celia	Elfreda	Henrietta
Alexandrina	Charity	Eliza	Hilda
Alice	Charlotte	Elizabeth	Horatia
Alicia	Christabel	Ella	Hortense
Aline	Christian	Elma	Ilma
Alithia	Cicely	Emma	Ina
Alma	Clara	Emmeline	Inez
Amelia	Clarice	Esmé	Irene
Amy	Clarissa	Esther	Iris
Angelina	Claudine	Ethel	Isa
Anna	Constance	Eugenia	Isabella
Anne	Cora	Eunice	Ivy
Annette	Cornelia	Eva	Jane
Annie	Cynthia	Eve	Janet
Antoinette	Daffodil	Faith	Jessie
Antonia	Daisy	Fanny	Joan
Arabella	Daphne	Felicia	Joyce
Augusta	Deborah	Flora	Judith
Aurora	Delia	Franca	Julia
Barbara	Diana	Frances	Juliana
Beatrice	Dora	Freda	Juliet
Bernice	Dorcas	Genista	Kate
Bertha	Dorinda	Geraldine	Kezia
Beryl	Doris	Gertrude	Laura
Bessie	Dorothy	Gladys	Leila

Lena	Mildred	Penelope	Selina
Leonora	Mina	Persis	Sophia
Letitia	Minnie	Petronella	Susan
Lilian	Molly	Philippa	Susanna
Lily	Mona	Phœbe	Sybil
Lola	Monica	Phyllis	Sydney
Louisa	Muriel	Polly	Tabitha
Lucinda	Myra	Poppy	Temperance
Lucretia	Myrtle	Priscilla	Teresa
Lucy	Nancy	Prudence	Theta
Lydia	Nara	Rachel	Thomasina
Mabel	Nest	Rebecca	Una
Madoline	Nicola	Reseda	Ursula
Magdalen	Nina	Rhoda	Valentina
Mandoline	Ninette	Rita	Vera
Marcia	Nita	Robina	Verbena
Margaret	Nona	Rosa	Victoria
Margery	Nora	Rosabel	Viola
Marion	Olive	Rosamund	Violet
Martha	Olivia	Rose	Wilhelmina
Mary	Olympia	Ruby	Winifred
Matilda	Ottaline	Ruth	Zaira
Maud	Pansy	Sabina	Zenobia
May	Patience	Sapphire	Zilla
Mercy	Pauline	Sarah	Zoe
Mignon	Pearl	Sebilla	

Natural Flowers, to preserve

Those who find blossoms fade when wearing, would be able to wear them much longer without fading if the stems are surrounded with moistened willow charcoal, which may be wrapped in a little bed of moss, and covered with silver foil. A teaspoonful of powdered charcoal put into a jug of water will preserve cut flowers for several days if the stems of the flowers are cut each day.

Nausea and Dyspepsia

A cup of hot water drunk before meals will prevent either nausea or dyspepsia.

Nervousness, Mixture for (Sir Astley Cooper)

Liquid carbonate of ammonia ½ dr., mint water 1½ oz., compound tincture of cardamom ½ oz.; mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Liniment for

Make a mixture of one pint of methylated spirits, 2 oz. each of cedar, hemlock, sassafras, and origanum, 1 oz. of powdered carbonate of ammonia. Mix these ingredients well together, and apply freely to the nerve and gums round the teeth, and to the face in neuralgic pain, by wetting brown paper and laying on the parts, not too long for fear of blistering; to the nerves of the teeth by lint.

Neuralgia, Local Remedy for ('Family Doctor')

Take a mixture made of 1 part of iodoform to 10 to 15 of collodion; if this is spread repeatedly on the neuralgic surface till it attains a thickness of one to two millimetres, it is said to be quite effective. If the first application is not effective the application should be repeated.

Newspapers, their Uses

The printing-ink on newspapers acts as a defiance to moths; therefore wrapping things in newspapers is a first-rate preservative. They are invaluable under the carpet, laid over the regular carpet paper. They are also invaluable to keep out the air. Ice completely enveloped in newspapers, so that all air is shut out, will keep a very long time. A jug of ice-water wrapped round in a newspaper with the ends of the paper twisted together to exclude the air will remain all night in any summer room with hardly any visible melting of the ice. In freezing ice-cream when ice is scarce, pack the freezer on three-quarters full of ice and salt, and finish with newspapers, and the difference in the time of freezing and quality of the cream is not perceptible from the result when the freezer is packed full of ice. Cover ice moulds with newspapers, and they will retain the cold better than a packing of cracked ice and salt, which must have crevices to admit the air.

Nose-bleeding, to stop

Grasp firmly the nose with the finger and thumb of the right hand for fully ten or fifteen minutes, thus completely stopping the movement of air through the nose. This Sir Morell Mackenzie recommends for stopping the bleeding without any fear of its bursting out again.

Noses, Children's, Remedy if foreign Substances get up them

The child should open its mouth, then apply your mouth over it and blow *hard*; the substance will thus be quickly expelled.

Notions for Travellers

Never use leather straps to trunks which have to go through the Custom House, but instead cord the boxes with the thickest and strongest rope that can be obtained, and knot them with inextricable knots, and give a dab of tar or oil on the knots. The officials have a great hatred of them, and out of pity for their own fingers let these trunks alone, and pass on to those fastened with straps.

Oilcloth, to clean

Take a wet towel, pin it over a broom, and brush the oilcloth with long sweeping strokes; polish with a mixture of linseed oil, beeswax and turpentine, taking care to rub it in well.

Oil of Elder Leaves

For the treatment of bruises, wounds, &c., take one part of the leaves of the common elderberry and three parts of good linseed oil, and boil gently till the leaves are quite crispy, and the oil is then pressed out and again heated with more leaves till it becomes quite green. This is much used by veterinary surgeons.

Oil for Neuralgia and Rheumatism

Make 1 pint of burning fluid, 2 oz. each of oil of cedar, hemlock, sassafras and origanum, 1 oz. of pulverised ammonia; well mix, and apply freely around the tooth or face where the

neuralgia or rheumatic pain is ; apply it on brown paper for the face, and to the nerves of the teeth by lint ; it must not be left on too long for fear of blistering.

Oiled Paper

Brush sheets of paper over with boiled oil and suspend them till dry.

Oil Paintings, to clean

Miz 1 oz. of spirits of turpentine with 1 oz. of spirits of wine ; with this mixture wash the paintings. Wash the paintings gently with cotton wool ; if any stains remain, wash with an infusion of kali ; when dry, put on a thin varnish made with 2 oz. of mastic dissolved in 6 oz. of turpentine. After a few days add another coat of varnish, which is best bought and procured at all colour-makers for oil paintings.

Oil Stains on Carpet, to remove

Make a paste of fuller's-earth with cold rain-water, and spread thinly over the greased part of the carpet ; let it dry thoroughly, then brush off with a stiff brush ; all traces of grease will have disappeared. This may be applied to the most delicate fabric besides.

Ointment for Chilblain

Take 20 minims of oil of lavender, 10 minims liquid carbolic acid, and 1 oz. of oxide of zinc ointment ; mix together to make an ointment, and apply at night.

Ointment for Broken Chilblains

Take of black oxide of iron, bole and oil of turpentine, each 1 dr. ; rub together and add mixture to 1 oz. of melted resin cerate. (Wahlen.) A Russian remedy is to dry the peelings of cucumbers, and when required for use soften the inner part with water and apply it to the affected part.

Old Clothes, to clean

Make some warm soap-suds and plunge the garment into ; souse it up and down, rub the dirty places, and if necessary, put it through the suds again, and rinse it through several waters and hang it to dry ; when nearly dry, take it down, roll it up for an hour or two, then press it. Next lay an old cotton cloth on the outside of the garment, and pass an iron

over it until all wrinkles are out; but the iron must be removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods, else they will be shiny. If any shiny places are seen, they should be treated as the wrinkles; raise the iron while the full cloud of steam rises, and which brings the nap up with it. Cloth articles should always have some suds made specially for them, as if washed in that which has been used for white cotton or woollen clothes, lint will be left in the water and cling to the cloth.

Old Fowls, to cook so that they may cut tender

Boil an old fowl two *hours slowly*, then roast it and baste it well. If cooked thus it cannot be told from a chicken.

Old Nail-holes, to fill up

Take fine sawdust and mix into a thick paste with glue, pound it into the hole and then dry; it will make the wood as good as new.

Old Paint, to remove

Wet the place with naphtha, repeating as often as required; as soon as it is softened, rub the surface clean. Chloroform mixed with a small quantity of spirits of ammonia composed of strong ammoniac is very good for removing dry paint from wood, silk and other substances. Also a paste made of potash and strong lime is good, and a coating of vinegar should be used afterwards to cleanse the surface. Also a handful of lime put into a pail of strong soda and water, well stirred, and laid on the paint, will soften old paint, when it can be scraped off easily.

Onions, Breath smelling after eating

A cup of strong coffee will remove all smell of onions from the breath. Try cloves m'm!

Oxidised Silver, to clean

Dip a rag into a saturated solution of sulphate of soda, and it will be clean in a few seconds.

Packing Cut Flowers

Lay the flowers in a tin, air-tight enough to exclude light, and keep in the steam of evaporation. Pack them close enough to prevent them shaking; damp them, but they must not be *wet*.

Painful Wounds, remedy for

Take a shovel with hot live coals on it, sprinkle on them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few moments the pain will be relieved.

Paint or Oil, to remove from a Carpet

Chloroform will remove oil or paint from a carpet. When the colour has been damaged by acid and ammonia, used to neutralise, an application of chloroform restores the colour. Great care must be taken in using the chloroform.

Paint, to clean

Use liquid ammonia in the water, a teaspoonful to a quart of soft water. Scrubb's cloudy ammonia is also a capital cleaner.

Paint, to prevent smelling

Dissolve some frankincense in spirits of turpentine by simmering over a clear fire, then strain and bottle the mixture. Add this to any paint, and, if too thick, thin with turpentine.

Paint Marks, to remove from Windows

Paint and mortar may be removed from window glass with hot, sharp vinegar.

Pampas Grass, to clean

Make a good lather with Hudson's soap, rinsing in water tinged with blue, and shake it in front of a hot fire till dry.

Paper, to make adhere to Metal

Dip the metal into a strong and hot solution of washing soda, and rub dry with a clean rag. Then apply onion juice to the surface of the metal, when any paper or label will adhere, and it is almost impossible to separate paper and metal thus joined.

Papered Walls, to clean

Papered walls are cleaned by being wiped down with a flannel cloth over a broom. Then cut off a thick piece of stale bread, and rub down with this, beginning at the top and going

straight down, being very careful not to rub the paper hard. Grease spots may be removed from wall-paper by making a paste of fuller's earth and cold water, and laying some gently on the grease spots, leaving it on to dry, and then it may be brushed off, and the spot should have disappeared.

Paperhanger's Paste

To a teaspoonful of crushed alum add a pound of flour and then mix in the usual way.

Parian China, to clean

Mix together a pennyworth of whitening and three pennyworth of potash in boiling water, and make it into a thick paste. Rub it on the china with a soft brush, and let it remain on for three or four hours, when it should be washed off with a sponge and warm water.

Partridges, to tell if old or young

Partridges if young will have black bills and yellow legs, but if old, blue and white bills.

Paste to mount Photographs

Mix good starch with cold water enough to moisten it, and thin down to proper consistency with boiling water; add a little camphor to it to keep it good; strain it through a fine cloth to prevent any lumps.

Paste, strong, for Pasteboards

Soak 4 parts of glue in 15 parts of cold water till soft. Gently warm the mixture till it becomes clear, then mix with it 65 parts of boiling water. Mix in another vessel 30 parts of starch and 20 parts cold water, till it becomes a perfectly smooth paste. Gradually add to this the other mixture, which must be kept near boiling point; add a little carbolic acid, and heat the whole mass in a few minutes.

Paste that will keep good for months

Take 4 oz. flour, ¼ oz. finely powdered alum, mix very smoothly, then boil gently. When taken off the fire stir in a drachm of essential oil of cloves. Put it into a jar, cover it over, and it will be always ready for use.

Patent Leather Boots and Shoes

Always wipe off the spots of mud with a damp sponge and dry with an old silk handkerchief; if they get dull-looking rub them with a little oil or cream. Kid boots may be kept in nice preservation by making a mixture of oil and ink to touch them up with. The oil softens and the ink blackens them.

Perspiration, Profuse

Persons who perspire very much should use Scrubb's cloudy ammonia in the bath, say a teaspoonful; otherwise, if they do not care to purchase that, a little alum, borax, or ammonia in the water is very efficacious, and then powder the parts most affected with rice-powder.

Perspiration, excessive

Melt as much boracic acid as half a pint of water will dissolve, and apply it to the parts which perspire, and keep them well powdered with Woolley's Sanitary Rose Powder, and when perspiration under the arms stains the clothing, put thick pads of cotton-wool over the dress preservers nearest the skin, bathe with eau de Cologne and water, and powder plentifully with Woolley's Sanitary Rose Powder and rub well in.

Perspiring Feet

A foot bath of nitro-muriatic acid is a first-rate cure for perspiring feet; or dust the feet every night for a week, and afterwards once a week only, with the following application :— Take 2 parts salicylic acid and 3 parts burnt alum, well mixed. If the perspiration causes the feet to be very unpleasant, an application of subnitrate of bismuth should be rubbed over them with slight friction.

Pewter, to clean

These articles should be washed in hot water with fine silver sand, and then polished with a leather.

Phosphorus Poisoning

Take a tablespoonful of magnesia and drink freely gum-arabic water.

Picture-frames, to regild

Take some parchment gold-size and water gold-size, warm and mix them together till fluid, and paint this with a soft

brush over the picture-frame ; when it is dry a second coat should be applied ; when that is dry it should be gently rubbed with glass-paper. Have ready some book gold-leaf, warm it before the fire, rub some white wax upon a piece of writing-paper, pick up the gold-paper with the waxed paper and lay it gently on the frame, and continue fixing leaves till the frame is covered, then press the gold-leaf to the frame very gently and always overlap one leaf over another. Let this dry ; then dip a clean brush into clean water and pass it over the surface, which will carry away any superfluous gold-leaf. Give a coating of warm parchment-size over the gilding, and it will be finished.

Pictures, to restore

In restoring pictures the great thing is to do as little as possible. One of the very best mediums for cleaning is a raw potato, which has an almost electric effect on paintings. Of course caution must be used in the manipulation. The picture should be lightly dusted with a soft feather brush and wiped off with a soft silk rag ; then begin on a piece of the background to see if there is anything that would be endangered by the potato juice. The raw potato must be lightly rubbed on the painting, and the dirty lather wiped off with a piece of very soft rag. The dirty surface of the potato must be constantly peeled off in order that a clean part may be applied to the picture ; after rub over with clear nut or linseed oil.

Pine Baths

These are very good for gout and rheumatism, and are prepared by emptying a bottle of pinol extract into an ordinary bath for adults, and half a bottle for children. In sick chambers pinol is good for imparting freshness and deodorises at the same time.

Plate, to clean

Take 1 lb. each of unslaked lime and alum, aqua vitæ, vinegar a pint, and 2 quarts of beer grounds ; boil the plate in it, and it will look like new.

Plate, to polish

Mix together 4 oz. spirits of turpentine, 2 oz. spirits of wine, 1 oz. spirits of camphor and ½ oz. ammonia. To this add 1 lb.

whiting finely powdered, and stir the whole till of the consistency of thick cream. Cover the silver with this preparation, set the silver aside till the powder has dried, then brush off and polish with a chamois leather. Some say the finest thing to clean plate and silver goods with, is to clean them in water in which potatoes have been boiled. Goddard's plate powder is best of all to buy for those people who do not care to make their own, which so many butlers do.

Pledged Articles

A person can demand within three years after an article he pledged has been sold by auction to inspect the pawnbroker's book, or the auctioneer's filled-up catalogue (signed by the auctioneer), and if the article fetched more than it was pledged for, the pawnbroker has to return the surplus after deducting interest, expenses of sale, &c.

Plush Goods

Plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colours faded from exposure to light will look as bright as ever after being sponged with chloroform. Commercial chloroform should be used.

Poisons and their Antidotes

Oil of Vitriol; Aquafortis; Muriatic Acid.—Magnesia, chalk, soap and water every two minutes.

Tartar Emetic.—Oily drinks and warm water.

Prussic Acid.—Pump water on back, strong smelling salts to nose.

Arsenic.—Emetics of mustard and salt, some water and sweet oil or milk.

Mercury; Corrosive Sublimate.—Whites of eggs and milk in large quantities.

Opium; Laudanum.—Strong coffee, emetic draught, vinegar and water, dashing cold water on the face, and walking up and down for two or three hours.

Lead; Goulard's Extract.—Castor oil and emetics and whites of eggs.

Verdigris.—Whites of eggs, gruel, and castor oil.

Henbane; Hemlock; Nightshade.—Emetics and castor oil, brandy and water.

Poisonous food.—Emetics and castor oil.

Carbolic Acid.—Flour and water and glutinous drinks

Chloral Hydrate; Chloroform.—Pour cold water over head and face; galvanic battery.

Strychnine.—Emetic of mustard and warm water.

Oxalic Acid.—Magnesia dissolved in water every two minutes.

Polish for Kid Boots

Beat up the white of an egg with an equal quantity of water, and a little sugar candy; if well made it is quite transparent, not at all sticky, and will stand pretty well any climate. It is good for all fine leather, especially kid.

Polish for Steel

Mix one tablespoonful of turpentine with one tablespoonful of sweet oil, and enough emery powder to make the mixture the thickness of cream; put it on the article to be cleaned with soft flannel and polish off quickly with a soft duster; then polish with a little emery powder and clean leather. If there should be rust spots on steel, take a smooth pebble and rub it backwards and forwards till the rust disappears.

Pomade Divine, to make

Put 3 lb. of beef marrow into an earthen vessel and cover with cold water, changing the water daily for a few days, and using rose-water the last day; press out the water and add to the marrow 4 oz. of each of the following ingredients: storax calamita, benzoin, and Chio turpentine, 1 oz. of orris powder, and ½ oz. each of powdered cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Place them in a basin in a water bath, keep the water boiling for three hours, and then strain.

Posset

Treacle.—Boil a pint of milk, add sufficient treacle to curdle it, allow the curd to settle, strain off the liquid and drink it as hot as possible.

Ale.—Mix ½ pint of ale with 1 pint of cream, then add the yolks of 4 eggs and the whites of 2 well beaten; sweeten to taste and flavour with nutmeg; set over the fire in a saucepan stir till thick, and before it boils remove. Serve hot.

Pot Pourri

Gather the flowers in the morning when dry and lay them in the sun till the evening. The flowers should be roses, orange

flowers, jasmine, lavender, and just a little thyme, marjoram, sage, and bay. Place them in a wide earthen jar, in layers, and sprinkle ¼ lb. cloves and ¼ lb. mace on the leaves, and some bay salt, say a handful on each layer, and leave it for a day or two. It will be a little damp; put it into jars and stir it frequently for a week or two. Another recipe is to use the following ingredients in the same way. 6 lb. bay salt, 2 oz. bruised cinnamon, same of cloves, ¼ oz. yellow sandal-wood, the same each of acerus, calamus root, cassia buds, and orris-root powder, 1 scruple of musk, ¼ lb. gum-benzoin in powder, 1 oz. calamine storax, and 1 dr. of otto of roses. This one is more expensive, but it is very delicious.

Poultice, to make

Scald a basin, put in roughly crumbled bread, and pour boiling water over it. When it has soaked up as much water as it can take in, drain it well. It is best to spread the poultice thin, as the weight is often objectionable to invalids. Linseed poultice is made the same as a bread, only using crushed linseed meal. A mustard poultice should be part linseed meal with a little vinegar. If the outside of the cloth be oiled, blistering will be prevented.

Poultices for Painful Inflammations

Poultices for painful inflammations are made of ground flaxseed 1 part, 1 part barley meal, and water enough to make a poultice.

A charcoal poultice is very purifying to gangrenous sores, &c.; made of bread and milk and as much powdered charcoal stirred into it as it will allow.

Poultry, to kill

As recommended by Mr. Benger, the president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference:—Have ready a large, wide-mouthed, stoppered bottle, which is kept charged with an ounce of chloroform. When a chicken is doomed, it should be held firmly under the left arm, and its head slipped into the mouth of the bottle. A few deep inspirations follow, and the bird without a struggle becomes unconscious; then, holding it by the legs, its neck is dislocated by a quick stretch.

Preservative Powder

Messrs. Prosser & Co. have brought out a really good preservative. Milk, cream, butter, meat, fish, poultry, &c. &c. may be perfectly preserved with it. Milk may be kept good for more than twenty-four hours in the hottest weather, and all food may be kept free from taint, smell, &c. equally as well during the hot months with it as during the winter season.

Preventive against Moths

Mix together 12 drops of oil of cloves, 12 drops of caraway, 6 drops of oil of lavender, a glass of whiskey, and a piece of camphor; sprinkle with it. Cedar-wood shavings are also noxious to moths.

Prevention of Soot

If brine is made of a few pennyworth of common salt, and poured over soft coal, the accumulation of soot in the chimney will be prevented, and the under parts of the stove in which it is used will be kept clean.

Primrose Ointment for obstinate Ulcers

Bruise a pound of the leaves of the plant in a mortar with half a pound of the flowers, simmer them in an equal quantity of hog's lard without salt till the primroses become crisp; then strain it through a coarse sieve.

Rabies, cure for

Immediately after being bitten take 1½ oz. of the root of the elecampane plant (the green root is preferable), slice or bruise it, put it into a pint of fresh milk, boil down to half a pint, strain, and when cold drink it, fasting at least six hours afterwards. Next morning repeat the dose fasting, using 2 oz. of the root. On the third morning take a third dose, and this will be sufficient. Eat nothing for six hours after each dose. This cured several people in one neighbourhood. It is said a man was cured of hydrophobia by putting him in a cellar alone where there was nothing to drink but the brine which had been left in a meat-barrel. After having several fits his thirst became so intense that he took to drink the brine, and he had no fits afterwards.

Railway Passenger's Luggage

Every passenger is entitled to have a certain quantity of luggage free of extra charge. Passengers by Parliamentary trains are entitled to carry 56 lb. of personal luggage. By other trains first-class passengers are allowed 120 lb., second-class 100 lb., and third-class 60 lb. The right of passengers to have luggage with them is strictly confined to personal luggage only. Railway companies are liable for luggage as soon as it is deposited on the company's premises and labelled till it is delivered at the proper destination; this does not apply to shawls, coats, &c., in the personal charge of the passengers.

Rats, to destroy

Melt hog's lard in a bottle plunged in water heated to about 150° Fahr., introduce into it ½ oz. of phosphorus for every pound of lard, then add a pint of whiskey. Cork the bottle tight after heating the contents to 150°, taking it at the same time out of the water, and agitate smartly till the phosphorus becomes uniformly diffused, forming a milky-looking liquid. This liquid when cooler will afford a white compound of phosphorus and lard, from which the spirit separates and may be poured off to use again. This, on being warmed very gently, can be poured into a mixture of wheat flour and sugar, and flavoured with aniseed. This must now be made into pellets and laid in rat-holes.

Red Hair, to darken

Take 2 drs. pure silver, 4 drs. clean steel filings, 1 oz. nitric acid, 1½ oz. distilled water, digest in a bottle for a week, then filter, and make up the quantity to 3½ oz. by adding more distilled water. Clean the hair from grease, dry it, and apply the above preparation with a tooth-brush, taking care not to touch the skin. If the shade of colour is not deep enough repeat the operation; then dress the hair with a little pomade or hair oil to restore its gloss.

Rheumatism

Salicylate of soda; begin with 5 grs. in a wineglass of water, and increase to the maximum dose of 20 grs. Persons with weak hearts should not try this.

Rheumatism, Lotion for

One tablespoonful of cayenne, 4 tablespoonfuls of salt. Pour on 1 pint of boiling vinegar, and when cold take 2 oz. of simple tincture of myrrh, and 1 dr. of essential oil of spearmint, sassafras and origanum; shake the oils well together with the tincture of myrrh before mixing with the vinegar, cayenne and salt. Bathe the parts affected, or rub gently with the hand. Take 2 pills three times a day made of 1 oz. powdered poke root, the same of gum guaiacum, ½ oz. of lobelia.

Rice Cement or Glue

Mix equal quantities of rice and flour thoroughly in water and gently simmer the mixture over a clear fire. This forms a delicate and durable cement.

Ringworm

Take ½ dr. red iodide of mercury, add 1 dr. iodide of sodium, and 3 drs. of water shake in a bottle till thoroughly dissolved. Cork and keep ready for use. When required take a spoonful of it, and add to it 3 of water. Mix well and then apply on the parts with a camel's-hair brush. *Do not repeat for some days.*

Ringworm, Portuguese remedy for

Ringworm can be cured in ten days by cutting the hair off the affected spot, and rubbing in turpentine and washing off with carbolic soap; then wash the whole head with hot water, and touch the spots with dilute tincture of iodine, repeating once or twice a day.

Rose Lip Salve

Take 3 oz. of oil of almonds, and digest it with ½ oz. of alkanet by gentle heat; then filter. Melt 1½ oz. white wax and ½ oz. spermaceti with the filtered oil. Stir till it begins to thicken, and add 25 drops of otto of roses.

Rough Skins, remedy for

Use tepid filtered water with Lanoline soap, which should be put on with soft flesh-gloves. Very soft towels are necessary for drying the skin, which should be done as gently as possible, the roughness being afterwards anointed with a very small piece of Lanoline cold cream. Rub into the skin

every night a little borax ointment. A little Hunyadi water taken occasionally, and a dose of Bourbole water twice a day after food, will be found beneficial.

Royal Washing Powder

Mix any quantity of soda ash with an equal portion of carbonate of soda crushed into coarse grains. Have ready a thin solution of glue, into which pour the soda till thick. Spread it out on boards in a warm place to dry. As soon as dry shake up well.

Rust, to prevent

Mix with mutton fat ½ pint of oil-varnish, four-fifths of well-rectified spirits of turpentine. Apply the varnish with a sponge; the articles thus varnished will retain their metallic brilliancy and never contract rust. Iron blades immersed in a solution of carbonate of soda or potash and then exposed to a damp atmosphere will keep from rust for three years.

Sand-bags for Sick Rooms

To make a sand-bag, dry thoroughly some nice fine sand in a kettle on the stove. Take a piece of flannel about 8 inches square. Make it into a bag and fill it with the dry sand. Sew it together and cover the bag with an outer one of calico. This bag can be heated in the oven or on the top of the stove when it is required. The sand holds the heat for a very long time, and is very much better than hot-water bottles, and is more easily arranged on the different parts of the body. There should always be a bag heating as the first begins to cool.

Saucepans, to clean

Put two pennyworth of sal-ammoniac into a saucepan of boiling water, and let boil one hour, and then the petrified substance will be dissolved, and in consequence the saucepan can be easily cleaned.

Saucepans, Porcelain, to clean

Fill them with hot water, and put in a tablespoonful of powdered borax, and let it boil. If this does not remove all the stains, scour well with a cloth rubbed with sapolio.

Scars, to remove

Mix together 6 oz. orange-flower water with ½ oz. pure glycerine, and ¼ oz. borax; apply with a soft linen rag at night, and add a few drops to the water when washing.

Scorch, and Irritation of the Skin, Cooling Draught for

Fifteen grs. of sulphate of magnesia, 20 grs. sulphate of soda, 2 drs. syrup of orange peel, and 2 oz. distilled water. This taken every morning before breakfast for a week.

Scorch from Linen, to remove

Peel 2 onions, extract the juice, and mix it with ½ oz. of soap, 2 oz. of fuller's earth, and ½ pint of vinegar. Boil well together, and when cool put it on the scorched linen; allow it to dry on, afterwards wash it in clean water, and rinse.

Scrap-book Paste

Dissolve in water a piece of common glue two inches square, adding as much pulverised alum in weight as glue; then mix in half a teaspoonful of flour in a little water, stir in, and boil. When nearly cold, stir in two teaspoonfuls of oil of lavender.

Scurf on the Head, Ointment for

Mix well together 5 grs. red oxide of mercury, and 1 oz. of hydrated wool fat; apply daily.

Sea-sickness

To prevent sea-sickness eat well before starting, and take either stout or champagne, for then if sickness comes on there will be plenty to bring up, instead of retching on an empty stomach. Acids and pickles should be selected during a sea-voyage.

When sea-sickness is prolonged to a serious extent, one of the safest things is to take the white of an egg, beaten up in cold water, and gradually this will invariably pave the way for a whole egg, with the addition of a little brandy.

Bovril is also good, and bad sailors would do well to provide themselves with a bottle of it, and also with Brand's essence of chicken to eat cold. There is an American remedy

that may be used with very good effect, and which can be purchased in London, called 'Acid Phosphate.'

There is nothing better than taking antipyrine tabloids; too many must not be taken; and choose a seat near the centre of the vessel to prevent sea-sickness; but if persons become sick they should try and eat curry sandwiches and drink champagne. A teaspoonful of Worcester sauce often relieves.

Shoes, to render Waterproof

One pint of drying oil, 2 oz. yellow wax, 2 oz. turpentine, ½ oz. Burgundy pitch, melted over a slow fire. If new boots, &c., are rubbed with this mixture in the sunshine with a sponge, and the operation be repeated as often as they become dry, they will be impervious to the wet and will never shrivel.

Sick-room Deodorisers

Pound coffee in a mortar, and roast on an iron plate; sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick-room, are excellent deodorisers.

Silk Dresses, &c., care of

They should never be brushed, but rubbed with a soft piece of merino kept for the purpose. Thin material dresses should be simply shaken, and if muslin dresses are creased and rumpled, they should be ironed.

Silk Handkerchiefs, to wash

Wash quickly in a warm lather made with pure white curd soap, and into which a little blue has been squeezed. Rinse in warm blue water and roll up tightly in a clean cloth. When half dry, iron between folds of linen. On no account must the iron touch the silk.

Silver Dress Trimmings, to clean

Cover the trimming with dry magnesia and let it lie for two hours, then rub it in and brush off with a hard brush.

Silver, to prevent tarnishing

The articles should be carefully brushed with an elastic brush (making sure that the entire surface is covered) with a solution of gun-cotton in a mixture of alcohol and ether.

Silver, to keep bright when put away

Place it in an air-tight case with a large piece of camphor in it.

Silver, tarnished, to restore

Dissolve 2 teaspoonfuls of powdered alum in a quart of moderately strong lye, stir in a gill of soft soap, and remove any scum that may rise. Wash the silver in hot water, take a sponge and cover each article all over with this mixture. Let the article remain in for a quarter of an hour, turning it constantly. Now wash it in warm soap-suds, and wipe dry with a soft cloth ; polish afterwards with rouge powder or with whiting and methylated spirits.

Silver, to be kept bright

Collodion stippled on to silver with a soft brush completely prevents it from tarnishing.

Size for Wall-paper, to make

Break up some glue small, and put it into a pail ; pour water over it, and let it soak for half a day. Then add more water and boil up till dissolved ; strain it through a coarse cloth and try it on the paper. If it glistens it is too thick, if it soaks in it is too thin. Bear very lightly with the brush for the first coat, and have plenty of size on the brush. Give two coats of size, and when dry varnish with pale varnish.

Skin Scars, Ointment for

Take 1 dr. white precipitate, the same of subnitrate of bismuth, and 1 oz. glycerine ointment, and apply it to the scar every night.

Sleeplessness

Take onion soup or syrup of onions every night. Onion jelly is also very soothing, and lettuce soup. The best way of making the onion soup is, to shred two or three good-sized onions in a little stock and stew till perfectly tender ; add a squeeze of fresh lemon, which makes the onions perfectly digestible for the most delicate person ; then pour in enough hot water for the proper quantity and thickness of the soup , boil for ten minutes, season and add a small piece of butter and serve.

Slugs, to destroy

Take cabbage leaves, put them in an oven to get soft, and rub them then with fresh dripping and lay them wherever the slugs reign ; very shortly the leaves will be found covered with slugs and snails.

Smell of Paint, to remove

The smell of paint can be removed by shutting up the room closely, and placing in the middle of it a pan of lighted charcoal on which some juniper berries have been thrown. A handful of hay put into a pail of water is another very effectual plan.

Snake Bites, &c.

Tie immediately a ligature tightly round the afflicted part ; if within four minutes suck the wound, if more cut the place across, immerse in hot water, let bleed, and rub ammonia in. The patient should drink constantly a tablespoonful of brandy with two or three drops of ammonia ; walk the sufferer up and down to prevent sleeping for twelve hours.

Snoring

This is due sometimes to thickening and partial stoppage of the nostrils, and in that case little can be done. Sometimes smoking may cause it and then it should be given up ; sometimes it is from the stomach being out of order, and a mild laxative should be taken. Suppers, too many bed-clothes, and unventilated rooms may all cause snoring.

Solder, to

Cut out a piece of tinfoil the size of the places requiring soldering ; dip a feather in a solution of sal-ammoniac and wet over the surfaces of the metal, put them in their proper position with the tinfoil between ; arrange it on a piece of hot iron to melt the foil, be sure the iron is hot enough; when cold they will be found firm.

Sores and Cuts, Wash for

Bathe with one part whisky and three parts water.

Sore Throat, Cures for

Mix ¼ oz. of sulphur finely pulverised, with 3 oz. of pure honey ; dilute with vinegar and use it as a gargle.

Make a quart of red pepper tea, strain it, and add a tablespoonful of common salt ; sweeten with extract of honey and gargle often with this lukewarm.

Get two large lemons, put them in the oven to get warm, peel them and squeeze out the juice, add ¼ lb. of best honey, mix well and add 2 dessertspoonfuls of best glycerine ; mix it well together and bottle it. Take a teaspoonful as often as is necessary.

Spasms

These generally occur in the stomach, and the sufferer should be placed in a hot bath, or have bottles of boiling water to the feet, and the stomach fomented with hot mustard and water ; a wineglassful of the following mixture must be taken every ten minutes till the spasms are overcome :—1 dessertspoonful of brandy, 20 drops sal-volatile, 10 drops laudanum, 3 dessertspoonfuls of camphor water, and 15 drops ether.

Sponges, to clean

Place the sponge to be cleaned in a basin, and completely cover it with bran, then pour a kettle of boiling water over the bran, and cover the basin to prevent the steam escaping. Let it stand till quite cold, then take the sponge and rinse it thoroughly in cold water ; wring out all the water with a towel and let it dry, when it will be found perfectly clean.

Sprains, Liniment for

Mix together 1 oz. of tincture of arnica and 1 pint of cold water; apply it and all pain and discolouration will soon leave.

Sprains, Treatment of

The injured member should be elevated and cold applications be made to the joint either by cloths wrung out in cold water, or by powdered ice tied up in towels or in a rubber bag. The best way of keeping the cloths wet without changing them is to fill a jug with water and place it higher than the limb ; moisten a strip of linen and place one end of it in the water, and let the other end hang on the outside ; rest it on

the cloths that cover the injured place so that the water is continuously conducted to the linen. As the sprain gets better it will require gentle rubbing with some stimulating liniment.

Sprained Ankle, Remedy for

Take some caraway seeds, pound and put them into a tin basin with a little water, put it on the stove and stir till the mixture thickens, then bind it on the ankle and it will ease the pain and take out the inflammation.

Stains and Spots, to remove

Fruit, wine, ink, or mildew stains can be removed by first wetting the articles or the stained place in clean cold water. Then apply a lotion made of 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice, 1 tablespoonful of the purest cream of tartar, and 1 teaspoonful of oxalic acid; put all into a pint of distilled water (or rain-water), shake it before using, and apply with a soft cloth till the spot is saturated with the lotion, then sponge it off again in clean cold water. Repeat till the stain disappears.

Stains from the Hands, to take

Clean with salt and lemon juice well rubbed over the stains till they disappear, and then wash with clean water; but the best thing to use is the little india-rubber brush and pumice-stone soap which can be procured at any chemist's. Giving the hands an occasional wash in silver- or sea-sand soap and very warm water, using a stiff nail-brush, makes them very white, but they must not be exposed to the air for several hours after. For rough hands linseed oil is as good a thing to use as any.

Starched Articles, to get up

Dissolve on a slow fire 1 oz. white wax and 2 oz of spermaceti, with one large tablespoonful of salt. Turn into a wet cup to cool. Make boiled starch as usual, cooking slowly for twenty minutes, and for every tablespoonful of dry starch used, put in a lump of the preparation the size of a cherry. Use no cold starch, and do not sprinkle. When the starched pieces are dried, lay them on a wet towel for two hours, and with a rough polishing iron bring out the gloss.

Steel, to clean

Rub on some putty pomade with the fingers very thickly, and let it remain for twelve hours, then rub off with a piece of flannel, and then polish with a chamois leather. If, after one or two repetitions it does not become sufficiently bright, rub it over quickly with crocus powder and turpentine, and rub with chamois leather; it will then look good as new.

Steel, Bright, Dressing for

Take one tablespoonful of turpentine and one of crocus powder, mix and rub on quickly, and as quickly rub off again; polish with a chamois leather, when the steel should look bright as a mirror.

Steel Ornaments, to clean

Rub the ornaments with a mixture of paraffin oil and emery, and then rub putty powder sifted through muslin, and mixed with a little oil. Lime moistened with water and placed on the ornaments as a paste for twelve hours, and then brushed off, is also a good restorer.

Stiffness after Exertion, Remedy for

The best cure is a good soaking for ten minutes in a bath of the hottest water that can be borne, followed by a vigorous rubbing all over with flesh-gloves and coarse hot towels. Afterwards rub a little camphorated oil into the skin and knead all the muscles thoroughly with the hands for fifteen minutes, then take 10 grs. of salicylate of soda in a wineglassful of water at bedtime, and have a brisk walk next morning.

Stokos (a good, nourishing drink)

Put a ¼ lb. fine oatmeal, 6 oz. sugar, and half a lemon cut into slices into a pan; mix all together with a little warm water, then add a gallon of boiling water, stir thoroughly, and use when cold.

Stoppers of Bottles, to loosen

Pour some vinegar into a tumbler and immerse the bottle. After the bottle has remained in the tumbler some time, remove it to a basin of warm water, and it will soon be released.

Stove-pipe, to clean

If a piece of zinc is placed on the coals of a hot stove, it will clean the stove-pipe by the vapour it produces, carrying off the soot by chemical decomposition.

Strengthening Mixture for Chronic Cough Sufferers

Place two new-laid eggs in a bowl, squeeze over them the juice of two or three lemons, so that the juice nearly covers them. Cover close and leave standing four days (the eggs should be turned twice in the interval), when it will be found that the shells are almost dissolved; then beat well together, taking away any skin that may remain. Have in readiness for the eggs a ¼ lb. brown sugar candy in a pint of good old rum; mix up well with the eggs; add two tablespoonfuls of the best salad oil. Place the whole in a bottle and shake up. Take half a wineglass filled up with cold water the first thing in the morning, fasting.

Strengthening Drink for Convalescents

Beat the white of an egg to a froth, then beat the yolk in a tablespoonful of cold water; put a tablespoonful of cold water in a wine-glass and add a tablespoonful of sherry, and make this hot. Now pour in the egg, stir it constantly, put it into a saucepan and set it over a slow fire, and stir one way till it thickens, but do not let it boil. When it is hot put in the whipped white for a moment to set. This drink may be taken hot or cold.

Substances in the Eye

Syringe with lukewarm water till free from the substance, and if it cannot be removed, raise the lid gently and pass a very soft camel's-hair brush along it.

Superfluous Hairs, to remove

A solution of common soda applied occasionally to the upper lip has the effect of withering the hair. The best method of applying it, is by placing a tooth-comb on the upper lip so that the hairs may pass through it, and then brushing them over with the dissolved soda. When the alkali has had time to act the comb should be removed, and the lip should be sponged,

and then smeared with pomatum or glycerine to prevent redness. This must not be applied too often, for fear of irritating the skin. A strong solution of potash may also be used in a similar manner. Also get some peroxide of hydrogen and apply it to the superfluous hairs with a *small* camel's-hair brush; or rub vaseline over them, and then rub gently every night with a piece of prepared pumice-stone, and bathe with warm water after.

Swallowing Substances by Mistake

Make the patient eat three good-sized slices of bread and swallow four tablespoonfuls of flour and water made into a fairly thick mass, then administer an emetic, and the swallowed article will return entangled in the tenacious vomit.

Sweating, excessive

Dilute nitric acid 2½ drs., 100 drops of belladonna, 6 oz. of infusion of chiretta. Take one tablespoonful three times daily, and avoid warm drinks.

Table Linen, to iron

Tablecloths should be taken from the line whilst still damp. Fold the linen evenly, and roll up in a tight roll, wrapping large pieces in damp towels, so that they will not dry on the outside. The irons should be heavy and as hot as possible without danger of scorching. Iron table linen in single fold to bring the pattern out, and there should be several thicknesses of flannel on the ironing-board. When the entire service has been ironed, fold it lengthwise and iron again with the selvage toward the operator. Go over the entire length of that side, then fold with completed portion inside, and so continue till the cloth is folded and done.

Tanning of the Skin, to prevent

Dissolve 2 drs. of chloride of ammonia in one pint of rose-water, and 10 drops of otto of roses in 1 oz. of spirits of wine; mix the two solutions and add 1 oz. of powdered Venetian talc. This should be sponged on the skin in the morning after the bath.

Tan and Freckles, to remove

Glycerine and lemon juice removes tan and subdues freckles. The latter also may be made dim by rubbing them often every

day with soft water in which a tablespoonful of powdered alum has been dissolved, say, to a large glass.

Tan Shoes, to clean

Dissolve a tablespoonful of salt in warm water ; mix with it a pint of cold water, into which 1 oz. of salts of lemon have been dissolved. Wash the boots or shoes over with this, and dry them *well*, and then give them a rub over with a little of boot-cream on a piece of flannel ; rub it well in and polish off with a soft clean cloth or silk handkerchief.

Tapeworm, American Remedy against

Take 1 drop croton oil, 4 grms. chloroform, 30 grs. glycerine; to be taken fasting in the morning. In the evening previous take a laxative saline draught.

Tea Leaves (their uses)

Keep old tea leaves for a few days, then let them soak in a tin pail for half an hour ; strain through a sieve, and use the tea for all *varnished* paints. This cleanses the paint and makes it equal to new. It cleans windows, oil cloths, and looking-glasses. It should not be used for *unvarnished* paints.

Tea Stains, to remove

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour it through the stain and prevent it thus spreading over the fabric.

Teeth, Tincture for

Bruise 8 oz. of Florentine iris root, and put it into a glass bottle with 1 oz. of bruised cloves and 1 scruple of ambergris, with a quart of rectified spirits of wine. Cork close, and agitate it once a day for a fortnight, keeping it in a warm place. A teaspoonful is sufficient at a time.

Tender Feet

Soak ivy leaves in vinegar, and put on each morning and keep on till night.

Thermometers, Medical

There are three kinds of thermometers : one for testing heat of a room, one for testing heat of a bath, one for testing

heat of a person's body. Unless ordered to the contrary, a sick-room should be kept at 60°.

The English scale of degrees is usually Fahrenheit's. A room thermometer should be put carefully in a place far from the fireplace.

A bath thermometer is plunged into the water, and the temperature tested by observing the rise in the mercury.

The thermometer for the body is called a clinical thermometer, and ought to have a self-registering index. If the patient is not in bed, the temperature can be taken by placing the thermometer under the tongue. Leave the thermometer in three to eight minutes; before using it see it is at normal point, and wash it carefully before putting it away. If the patient be in bed, the temperature can be taken by placing it under the armpit. In inserting the thermometer the bulb must be placed downwards.

Thin Hair Partings, Ointment for

Mix together 2 drs. of balsam of tolu, 20 minims of oil of rosemary, 1 dr. of tincture of cantharides, ½ oz. castor oil, and 1½ oz. of prepared lard, and rub this into the thin places on the head every night.

Tin, to clean

If a kettle has become blackened from being constantly on the fire, wash it with strong soda-water, then scour it lightly with silver-sand; after rub it all over with a paste made with methylated spirit and whiting. When dry, polish with dry whiting and a leather.

(ANOTHER WAY)

Saturate a piece of cloth in kerosene oil, and dip it into whiting and rub it on.

Tinware, to mend

Get three pennyworth of muriatic acid and put into it all the zinc it will dissolve (get scraps of zinc from some tinman, then get some hard soldering); wherever there is a leak scrape any rust off, then drop some of the acid upon it to clean it, cut a piece of soldering and place it upon the hole, and hold the vessel over a burning lamp, till the soldering melts and spreads enough to cover the hole; then remove and hold in position until the soldering cools enough to harden. Another plan is to clean

the part to be mended with acid ; then, taking a bright piece of tin, cut it into the shape required, place it over the hole, melt some solder in a spoon, and pour it round the edges.

Tired Feet

Put into 2 quarts of cold water 2 tablespoonfuls of ammonia and 1 tablespoonful of bay rum; sit with the feet immersed for ten minutes, gently throwing the water over the limbs upwards to the knees. Then rub dry with a towel, and all the tired feeling will be gone.

Tobacco, to remove the Smell of, &c., from the Mouth

Take 1 teaspoonful of tincture of myrrh, ½ teaspoonful of spirits of camphor, and add a pint of hot water in which a penny packet of patent borax has been dissolved ; use a wineglassful of this mixture in half a tumbler of water when brushing the teeth.

Toothache, Cure for

Take 60 drops of creosote, or spirits of tar, 60 drops of laudanum, 120 drops of sweet spirits of nitre, and mix well; a piece of lint dipped into this mixture and applied to the tooth will not fail to effect a cure.

Toothache Relief (Homœopathic)

Mix 1 part bryonia liniment in 10 parts of warm water, and put a teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of warm water, held in the mouth over the aching tooth.

Tooth Powder (good)

Two drs. Castile soap, ½ oz. powdered orris root, 2 drs. borax, 2 oz. precipitated chalk, 30 minims carbolic acid, 40 minims oil of eucalyptus; mix it well and brush the teeth with it, using tepid water.

Tooth Stopping (metallic)

Take 1 part of sulphate of mercury, 1 part copper in fine powder, rub them well together in a little warm water. When the amalgam is formed, wash well and remove the surplus of mercury by pressing it through chamois leather.

Tooth Wash to remove Blackness

(Family Doctor)

Take 1 oz. of muriatic acid, 1 oz. of water, and 2 oz. of honey, and mix. Wet a tooth-brush freely with this preparation and briskly rub the black teeth, and in a moment's time they will be perfectly white. Immediately wash out the mouth with water to prevent the acid acting on the enamel of the teeth. It should only be used when the teeth become black again.

Traveller's Ink

Saturate white blotting-paper with aniline black, and paste several sheets together so as to form a thick pad. When required for use tear a small piece off and cover it with water. The black liquid which is dissolved out is a good writing ink. A square inch of paper produces enough ink to last for considerable writing.

Turpentine, its uses

A quick application gives instant relief to a burn. It is also good for blisters on the hands, and prevents soreness. It is also good for corns, and does good in rheumatism and sore throats. A drop put into chests of drawers will secure garments and furs from moths. It will also keep away bugs and ants from closets and beds by putting a few drops on the shelves, and applying it to the joints of bedsteads. A few drops of turpentine sprinkled where there are cockroaches will soon exterminate them. It will take stains out of white muslin, and will help, when added to soap, to whiten clothes if added to them whilst boiling. It should always be kept in the house, for its uses are numerous.

Turpentine

Turpentine mixed with sweet oil or lard, in equal quantities, spread on a flannel wrung in hot water and applied to the throat and chest, is an excellent remedy for colds.

Ulcerated Throat

Mix together 1 oz. powdered alum, the whites of four eggs and 2 oz. tincture of camphor; this should be used externally night and morning.

Umbrellas, Hints for care of

Umbrellas last much longer if when they are wet they are placed handle downwards to dry, as the wet falls from the edges of the frame, and the material dries uniformly.

Urns and Japanned Waiters, to clean

Rub a little white soap with lukewarm water on with a sponge, and wash quite clean. *Hot* water must not on any account be used. Wipe dry and sprinkle flour lightly over; let it remain on a little time, then rub it off with a fine cloth, and finish with a soft leather.

Useful Hints for the Kitchen and Household

Never allow vegetable matter nor bones to be thrown into the dust-bin.

Disinfect the kitchen sink every night after it has been finished using, by pouring two spoonfuls of soda to a gallon of hot water down it.

It is a good plan every morning to let all the taps and w.c. plugs run for ten minutes, and once or twice a week pour diluted carbolic acid down all sinks and drains, or a strong solution of Scotch soda or strong potash or lye.

Scald out all pails once a week with boiling hot soda and water.

All sink-brushes should be washed out with soap-suds once a week. Cellars should be whitewashed once a year to keep them dry.

Keep all food covered when not in use.

Glass jars of fruits should be wrapped in newspapers and put away in a dark cool place. It prevents the fruit from bleaching.

Never boil jelly too long or the colour will be spoiled.

Pickles may be kept from becoming mouldy by laying a little bag of mustard on the top of the pickle jar.

A sharp knife should never be put into hot grease, as it is liable to blunt it.

Turn meat with a fork, or an old knife kept for the purpose.

Salt will curdle new milk, and therefore should not be added to milk preparations till the dish is prepared.

Eggs should not be broken into boiling water; the water should be as hot as possible without boiling; they should then

stand several minutes on the back of the stove, when they will be soft but firm all through.

Tough meat can be made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar.

Beat up the whites of eggs with a pinch of salt ; it helps to froth them quickly, for salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly.

A dish of charcoal placed in the meat larder will keep the articles sweet and wholesome almost as well as ice. It is a great disinfectant.

If anything happens to catch fire either whilst cooking or otherwise, throw salt upon it at once, to prevent any disagreeable smell.

MEASURES FOR COOKS.—Four teaspoons are equal to one tablespoon; a tablespoonful of butter weighs one ounce ; two teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce.

Lamps will often explode if they stand half-filled for hours before being lighted. The oil vapour mingles with the air in the upper part of the lamp and forms an explosive mixture. The safest thing is to fill the lamps daily, so that there may be no room in them for explosive mixture.

Vapour Bath for Home Use

Envelop the patient in blankets, which must be closely fastened round the neck, leaving the head exposed. Set the patient on a chair and place under the chair a basin with half a pint of whiskey or gin underneath, and ignite it. The blankets should be lapped over each other, enveloping the whole and closed to the floor by other blankets as much as possible. In a very few minutes the patient will perspire profusely ; then put to bed between warm blankets.

Varnish, to remove.

Scrape with sand-paper and then use spirits of ammonia. It is rather a slow process.

Varnish, Spots on, to remove

A shovelful of live coals held over the spots will remove them, care being taken neither to scorch nor burn ; rub with flannel whilst warm.

Vegetable Remedies

Spinach acts as a diuretic; dandelion as a tonic and laxative; asparagus and tomatoes as blood cleansers; beets and turnips are said to be tonic; onions, garlic, and leeks are stimulating and narcotic; the red onion acts as a narcotic in insomnia and neuralgia; cauliflower is of all vegetables the most nutritious, containing sixty per cent. of gluten and something more.

Velvet Pile Carpets

These require to be swept firmly by a hard whisk brush made of cocoa-nut fibre, and once a week wiped over with a damp chamois leather.

Visiting the Sick, Hints on

Never go into a sick room when in a perspiration, nor visit anyone with infectious maladies with an empty stomach. In attending upon an invalid, stand where the air passes from the door or window to the bed of the sick person; never stand between the person and the fire if there be any in the room, as the heat draws the infectious vapour towards it.

Voice, to strengthen

Take beeswax 2 drs., balsam 3 drs., powdered liquorice root 4 drs. Melt the balsam with the wax in a new earthen pipkin: when melted remove from the fire, and while in a melted state mix in the powder. Make pills of 3 grs. each and take two occasionally three or four times a day. This is much used by professional singers on the continent.

Walls, to make damp-proof (German recipe)

Dissolve one part paraffin in two or three parts of heavy coal-tar oil. No more heat should be used than necessary. Put the vessel containing the solution within another containing hot water to maintain fluidity during use. Apply with a brush in dry weather; only one coat is necessary.

Warts, to cure

The *Medical Press* says, that small doses of sulphate of magnesia taken internally will remove warts. Three grs. of Epsom salts taken morning and evening is likewise a known cure in

France. Apply twice or thrice daily some aromatic vinegar, dab it on with a *very fine* camel's hair brush, taking care not to touch the surrounding skin, when most probably the wart will shrivel away.

Warts, Ointment for

Apply daily a mixture made of 2 drs. muriate of ammonia, 1 oz. powdered savin, and 1½ oz. lard.—(*Family Doctor.*)

Washing

In washing plain white clothes, the clothes should never be put to soak the night before they are to be washed, unless warm water is used and the things well soaped. For washing prepare a tub of warm water with a *little* borax. If there are spots on any article, wet them first in cold water, then take each article separately and put it in the warm water, soaping well all parts that are much soiled. When the tub is well filled, push the clothes back and add more hot water, but never pour it *on* to the clothes, or the dirt will be scalded into them. Wash them twice before boiling, and rinse thoroughly after. Coloured muslins must be washed one by one in cold water. If they are very dirty the water may be lukewarm, but no more; be sure never to use any particle of soda.

Washing Hints

Calicoes with pink or green colours will be brightened if vinegar is put in the rinsing water; soda for violet, purple, or blue. The best plan for setting colours previous to washing is to put a spoonful of ox-gall to a gallon of water and soak the fabrics in the liquid. Flannels should be soaked first in cold water and then in hot, before they are made up, to prevent their shrinking. A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will whiten them. Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little gum-arabic dissolved in it. Beeswax and salt will make rusty flat irons as clean and smooth as glass. A lump of wax tied in a rag should be kept for the purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wet rag, then scour with a paper sprinkled with salt. Spots can be taken out of washing materials by rubbing them with the yolks of eggs before washing. A little borax put into water in which scarlet d'oyleys and red bordered towels are to be washed will prevent their fading. To prevent a crust forming over starch, put a close cover over it as soon as it is made.

Wasp or Bee Stings, to cure

Apply a poultice of saleratus water and flour, or wet the place where stung with a little strong ammonia, which is a very effective cure.

Water-pipes, Frozen

If a heap of lime be laid on the earth, made slightly wet and covered over with blankets, it will draw the frost out of the ground and melt out the water-pipes.

Waterproof Paper

Dissolve 8 oz. alum and ¾ oz. Castile soap in 4 pints of water, and 2 oz. of gum-arabic and 4 oz. blue separately in 4 pints of water ; mix the solutions, heat slightly, dip in the single sheets and hang up to dry.

Wax from the Ears, to remove

Syringe the ears gently every day with warm water in which a little soap has been dissolved, and at bedtime put a few drops of olive oil into each ear, closing with a little cotton-wool.

Wedding Anniversaries

First Anniversary	Cotton Wedding.
Second do.	Paper do.
Third do.	Leather do.
Fifth do.	Wooden do.
Seventh do.	Woollen do.
Tenth do.	Tin do.
Twelfth do.	Silk and Fine Linen do.
Fifteenth do.	Crystal do.
Twentieth do.	China do.
Twenty-fifth do.	Silver do.
Thirtieth do.	Pearl do.
Fortieth do.	Ruby do.
Fiftieth do.	Golden do.
Seventy-fifth do.	Diamond do.

Weigh, what a man should

	ft.	in.		st.	lb.
A man	5	1	should weigh	8	8
„	5	2	„	9	0
„	5	3	„	9	7
„	5	4	„	9	10
„	5	5	„	10	2
„	5	6	„	10	5
„	5	7	„	10	8
„	5	8	„	11	1
„	5	9	„	11	9
„	5	10	„	12	1
„	5	11	„	12	6
„	6	0	„	12	10

Weights and Measures for Cooks

1 lb. of wheat is equal to 1 qt.
1 lb. of butter is equal to 1 qt.
1 lb. 2 oz. of sugar equals 1 qt.
1 lb. broken loaf sugar equals 1 qt.
4 tablespoonfuls make ½ gill.
1 tumbler makes ½ pint.
1 wineglass makes ½ gill.
1 tea-cup holds 1 gill.
1 claret-glass holds 2 oz.
1 tablespoonful is equal to ½ oz.

Wet Boots

When boots are wet they should never be dried before the fire, but fill them with dry oats, which will absorb every vestige of damp from wet leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the boot like a tightly fitting last, keeping its form good and drying the leather without hardening it. Next day shake out the oats and hang them up in a bag near the fire, ready for use on any other occasion.

Wet Boots and Shoes, to soften

Dress them with a mixture made with 1 gill linseed oil, 1 oz. spirits of turpentine, ½ oz. Burgundy pitch, and 1 oz. bees-wax ; melt together and rub into the leather when quite dry

before the fire or in the hot sun. This preparation is also very effectual in preserving the leather both from rain- and sea-water.

Whalebones, Bent

These can be restored and used again by simply soaking them in water for a few hours, and then drying them.

White Felt Hats, to clean

Remove all grease spots by washing in a hot solution of soda or sesquicarbonate of ammonia. Then cover the hat with a paste made of pipeclay and water, tempered with white precipitated chalk. When dry rub and brush off.

White Spots, to take, out of Furniture

A warming pan or shovel of coals held over varnished furniture will take out white spots; rub after with soft flannel whilst warm.

Whitewash, to make

Take whiting 4 lb., white or common glue 2 oz., steep the glue in cold water over night, mix the whiting with cold water, heat the glue until dissolved, and pour it into the other, hot. Make of a proper consistence to apply with a common whitewash brush.

Whooping Cough, Remedy for

Get a long-spouted kettle, so that steam may be carried well into the room. Put enough water in the kettle to come up to the lower edge of the spout-hole in the inside. When the water boils put into it a tablespoonful of carbolic acid, and then let the steam from the kettle fill the room. This relieves at once and quickly effects a cure. Also take

℞ ammon. bromid.	ʒj
Tr. lobeliæ	gtt. xx
Tr. stramonii	gtt. vj
Eucal. oil	gtt. vj
Syrupi pruni virg.	℥j
Aquæ	ʒj

M. sig. 10 to 12 drops every 4 hours.

Whooping Cough, Relief for

Procure a preparation called 'Crysolyne' made from tar, place a small quantity in a saucer, and put some of Clarke's night lights under it. The Crysolyne will evaporate, but it must not be let to burn; the fumes will relieve the cough and produce sleep.

Whooping Cough, Treatment to allay the Paroxysms

Carbolic acid Alcohol	each	7½ grains.
Tinct. of iodine		5 drops
Peppermint water		750 grains
Tinct. of belladonna		15 grains
Syrup of diacodium		150 grains

A tablespoonful is to be given every 2 hours till the paroxysms disappear.

Window Panes, to clean

When panes of glass are covered with whitewash, paint, &c., they should be moistened with strong vinegar or diluted muriatic acid; then sponge with ammonia-water, and the panes will be bright and transparent again.

Windows, to wash

Choose a dull day or when the sun is not shining on the window, for when the sun shines on the window it causes it to be streaked, however much it may be rubbed. Take a painter's brush and dust the window inside and out, washing all the woodwork inside before touching the glass. Wash the glass simply in warm and diluted ammonia. Take a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners, and wipe dry with a soft piece of *cotton* rag. Polish with tissue paper or an old newspaper.

Wine Stains from Linen, to remove

Hold them in milk that is boiling on the fire, and they will disappear.

Winter Clothes, &c., to pack away

Get some pasteboard boxes such as the drapers and dressmakers send their goods in. Carefully brush and put away the clothes in these, placing in a few broken lumps of camphor. Then gum strips of wrapping around the edge of the cover, so as to leave no crack.

Winter Cough

(*Prescribed by the 'Family Doctor'*)

Take 3 drs. of pure terebene, 2 drs. of ol. eucalypt. globul., 2 drs. of syrup of tolu, and 2 oz. of listerine. Shake the bottle, and take a tablespoonful every two or three hours.

Worm-eaten Furniture

Take some copal or white carriage varnish and varnish the wood all over with it; give it two coats, so that the interstices are well filled up with it.

Worms in Dogs

4 grs. powder julep; 4 grs. powder valerian; 4 drops oil of Rodan. For tapeworm: 1 drop of oil of male fern, 15 grs. of freshly-powdered areca nut, ½ gr. powdered capsicum. Excipient to 10 grs. Give early in the morning, fasting, and a dose of castor oil in six hours. For round worm: 1 gr. santonine, 5 grs. powdered areca nut, 2 grs. powdered jalap, 2 grs. colocynth pills. Give one every other morning, fasting, for three times.

Wounds

Before beginning to dress a wound notice the colour of the blood; if it flows regularly and is dark coloured, it can be dressed, but if it be bright scarlet and spurts out in jets, however small the wound, send directly for medical aid. Unless bleeding is very profuse, do not be in a hurry to stop it; wash the part well with cold water, bring the edges of the wound together, and keep them there with strips of sticking plaster. Lay a bit of lint wet with friar's-balsam on the cut and secure it with a bandage.—*Family Doctor.*

Wrinkles, to remove (Pommade d'Hervé)

Mix together 2 oz. juice of lily bulbs, 2 oz. Narbonne honey, 1 oz. white wax, 3 drs. rosewater. Melt the wax with a gentle heat, and add the other ingredients. To be applied at night and not wiped till morning.

Another way is to smooth out the wrinkles by rubbing the best olive oil into them every night before going to bed.

Yeast Poultice for Indolent Abscesses and Foul-smelling Sores

Mix 5 oz. of yeast with an equal quantity of hot water; with these stir up a pound of flour so as to make a poultice, place it over the fire till it swells, and then use. This is both a stimulating and emollient poultice.

USEFUL PATENTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

Bed Tray and Book Rest

The household appliance known as the 'Aladdin' is invaluable for invalids, as they would find it a great comfort; for any book, plate, basin, &c., can be placed ready for use, and obtained without altering the position of the bed. By means of a slide the tray can be pulled forward to the position or length required.

Bell

The Popular Bell is a little novelty which is set going by turning round a small ball at the top which starts a clock-work action, the result being a very near approach to the electric call-bell. The gong is nickel-plated, and the 'Notion' is ornamental as well as useful, as it answers the purpose of a letter-weight as well. They are very cheap, and are the production of Coney & Co., Birmingham.

Boot-cleaning, Blacking and Polishing Machine

For *large* families this is a great saving of labour; for any one, even a child, can without fatigue clean boots and shoes at the rate of a pair a minute, putting on such a deep black glossy polish that no handwork can accomplish. The principle of this machine consists of an iron framework provided with an arm and capable of being adjusted to a nicety to hold any kind of boot or shoe firmly with all the wear wrinkles well smoothed out. The operator is protected from the blacking by an apron which is fastened to the bench between the knees.

Borax Patent

This is a most essential thing to have in a household. It is a perfect cleanser of china and glass ware, also plate. It is merely dissolved in hot water, and whatever has to be cleansed is dipped into the warm solution and rubbed lightly with soft linen. No soap is required—the borax itself removes all grease or dirt stains. Borax gives an excellent polish and brilliancy to glass and china ware; it is good for cleaning mirrors and all brass and plated goods; for electroplated ware it is first-rate, as a rub with a chamois leather after will do all that is required.

Bronchitis Kettle and Food-Warmer Combined

This invention, patented by Drake and Hassan, and sold by Allen, Marylebone Lane, obviates the difficulty often experienced of a bronchitis kettle occupying the whole of a small fire in an invalid's room, there being no space to warm a little beef tea or food for the patient at the same time. To obviate this difficulty, the combination of a saucepan let into the side of the kettle has been invented. The contents of the saucepan can be kept quite hot without interfering with the efficacy of the steaming power of the kettle, and there is no loss of steam while the saucepan is lifted out, as a shield has been provided which dips into the water and effectually prevents the escape of steam. Another improvement is in the tube, which is telescopic and can be pushed down into one-third of its length; an arrangement of the nozzle provides for the insertion of any medicament for vapourising which may be required.

Broom and Handle Clip

This is a very ingenious appliance which fulfils the useful function of bestowing the broom safely near the wall; it consists of a small malleable iron clip which will hold any ordinary-sized handle. It only stands out three inches from the wall when fixed, and the broom is held out of the way and is not liable to be knocked down when touched. To fix the article, a strip of wood has simply to be nailed to the wall, and then the holder screws into the wood.

It is to be procured at Nann & Co.'s, St. George Street, East.

Burglar Alarm

Moser's automatic appliance is decidedly one of the best out, and which no country house should be without, even if Londoners do not think it necessary. Should any attempt be made to cut a pane in a window, where it is fixed, the alarm will instantly be started. Any householder may make his residence perfectly burglar-proof with them ; but it will not be discreet to mention all particulars here, as descriptions sometimes baffle the objects intended.

Burglar and Fire Alarms

The London Engineering Company have produced some first-rate alarms, affording reliable means of protecting property against thieves, fire, &c. The alarms are fitted to continuous-action electric bells, so that when once the current has been completed, the alarm continues until attention has been aroused. The alarms are made in various patterns to fix to doors, windows, drawers, cash-boxes, &c., upon the least movement of which contact is made and the bell set ringing.

Cabbage and Vegetable Strainer

Vegetables, especially cabbages and spinach, French beans, &c., are often sent to table imperfectly drained. The 'Desideratum' strainer is a most useful little article for freeing all the superfluous water, and cannot be too highly commended to householders, who will certainly admire the compact and ornamental shape into which it presses the cabbage for the table.

Cookery Steamer, the Rapid Patent

The Rapid Patent Cookery Steamer is a most useful little thing, and though only one shilling in price, is more than worth its expenditure. It is a circular piece of metal rising to a cone, and at the top of the cone is a little ball. It can be placed into any saucepan. Steam is generated first under the cone, and as the water becomes heated to a temperature of about 150° the water is forced from under the cone, leaving about a quarter of an inch of water. This boils much more rapidly than the water outside the cone, and quickly generates steam, which, confined in the cone, lifts the ball at the top,

and a large continuous volume of super-heated steam issues from under the ball, which is hotter and drier than in any other cookery steamer; it saves fuel, and cooks with dry instead of moist steam.

Darning Weaver

This patent is a very good thing, and any person reading carefully the instructions with it cannot fail to be delighted with the result; it makes darning a pleasure. It is very easy to manipulate, very compact, and can be carried in one's pocket; the price is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and it can be procured anywhere. It is impossible to describe it fully here, as it would be requisite to have an engraving of it, and this book will not admit of the space.

Dish Cover

How often a vegetable dish is placed on the tablecloth, where it spoils the cloth from the wet drippings of condensed steam. To obviate this difficulty, Messrs. Oetzmann & Co. of Tottenham Court Road have patented a vegetable dish with an interlocking cover, which, when tilted back, can be maintained in an elevated position, the cover being supported on a small china ledge; and as there is no metal hinge of any kind, the cover and the dish itself can be kept perfectly clean. The same principle is also applied to the soup and sauce tureens.

Disinfecting and Fumigating Apparatus

The Germans' improved apparatus for disinfecting and fumigating is a great necessity in every household: first, because it entirely removes the danger of infection or contagion; secondly, because it is useful for sore throat, quinsy, diphtheria, &c.; thirdly, because it destroys the germs. It is well known that dangers surround us on every side, the chief of which is sewer gas, and most known diseases arise from this. By this machine this deadly smell is counteracted by allowing the fumes of this powerful disinfectant to be displayed in the sick-room and all over the house, to prevent any infectious disease from spreading. The apparatus is a tin vessel something in the shape of a coffee-pot, standing on a perforated tripod, which is detached from the pot. All that is required is to lift off the upper portion of the apparatus, put some red-hot cinders in the tripod, and place one of the powders sold with it, unopened, on the cinders; cover up at once, and the fumes will pass through the spout.

Door Fastener

Mr. Wayne Barber, of Maidenhead, has patented a very useful new door fastener. It is intended for travellers, as it is not only immediately adaptable as a door fastener to *any* door, but it is also a convenient carrier for rugs, sticks, &c., with compartments for holding the small things necessary to a traveller, who can at an hotel easily secure the door of his room quite safely, and yet while he is travelling, instead of being an incumbrance, it is very useful for carrying the various impedimenta. It is simple and inexpensive.

Egg Cooker

The automatic egg cooker is worthy of attention. No fire, no spirit required. It is merely a double vessel, and boiling water is poured into the upper vessel, and as soon as it is run through into the lower the eggs are cooked ; it is made in tin, Britannia metal, and electro-plate.

Fire Escapes

A very simple one, and one any child can use with the greatest ease and no risk, is Anidjah's Patent Portable Fire Escape. It consists of a wooden box measuring 9 inches high by 30 long and 18 wide, which when required to be used is moved against the wall of the room immediately under the window. The lid is then raised and placed against the wall, and the front of the box falls flat on the floor, disclosing a strongly made canvas shoot or packet, open at both ends, flanked on each side with ropes long enough to reach across wide thoroughfares ; attached to these ropes are two large plaited rings. The side ropes are called guide lines, and when the window is open the plaited rings are thrown out into the street to bystanders, or in their absence anyone can be lowered by simply passing the arms through the rings, leaving the hands free to push the body away from any projection obstructing its descent. The rings can either be held or can be placed on the tops of railings in front of opposite houses. The shoot is then thrown from the window and travels along the guide lines by means of iron rings securely fastened to each side of the canvas. The under part of the upper end of the shoot is fixed to the box, the upper part forming a flap which covers the space of the open window, and is kept in that position by two hooks on either side of the window frame. It is

so arranged that it is absolutely impossible to fall. The whole of the apparatus is rendered uninflammable by a chemical process. In addition an inside rope can be provided for the shoot if required to enable anyone to be gently lowered. The weight of the apparatus is 25 lb.; it costs 5*l*.

The Cluse fire escape is another patent, and can be fixed to any house on the front or back, and can be instantly released from any floor by an ordinary tassel or bell-pull. It is not attached by hooks, but is firmly fixed to the wall; every step or tread forming a 'butt joint' when open, carrying an equal amount of weight on each; and although light in construction, it will carry one ton as safely as one hundredweight, and makes no noise when released or closed, as it is counterbalanced inside. It is made of iron, and fire-proof, is fixed at either side of windows, and is easily accessible. From the time of 'fire alarm,' twenty persons could descend in the time any other escape would require to be brought into action, exit from each floor occurring at the same time. When not in use, it cannot be tampered with from outside, being self-locking within; it is cheap, and occupies less space than an ordinary stack-pipe, and for dwelling-houses it is invaluable.

Fire-Extinguisher

The Household is a capital one to have; it is simple in construction and very durable, and can be used by anyone. In time of fire one simple movement in handling generates a pressure which when the vent is opened will force a jet of chemical fluid thirty to forty feet; the fluid will not damage furniture, carpets, &c. The contents of the extinguisher, a liquid gas many times more dense than air, shuts off the supply of oxygen and instantly smothers the fire. Fire goes out immediately in an atmosphere containing five per cent. of carbonic acid gas. The extinguisher can be recharged by anyone at a cost of threepence; it is very inexpensive, and costs about 2*l*.; it is an American invention, but can be obtained in England.

Fire-extinguishing Grenade

Heathman's Extinguisher consists of a metal cylinder charged with a special chemical liquid most deadly to flames, and the top has a perforated cover sealed with an elastic cap which can be easily pulled off to allow the liquid to be sprinkled on to flames. The cost is five shillings each, and if hung about the house they will prove of great value in the event of a chance fire.

Fire-kindler

Chapman's patent is a great blessing, as in using one of these convenient kindlers there is no dirt and no danger. It requires no paper, and the fire lights up quickly ; the kindler is merely lighted and put into the fire, and when lighted the kindler is taken out and put away in its tin case; it will last for months; the dampest fuel may be used in lighting with this kindler.

Galvanic Anti-Incrustator

The Octopus, a galvanic and hygienic anti-incrustator, is a necessity in every house ; it prevents kitchen boilers exploding, it purifies and softens the water, saves from twenty to eighty per cent. in fuel, and prevents deposit of fur in boilers and pipes connected, and in kettles, urns, &c.

Gas Utiliser

With this patent the same amount of light may be obtained while consuming half the quantity of gas. The Utiliser deals with the gas after it has left the burner, and ensures to the consumer full benefit of the illuminating power possessed by the gas charged for. Spong is the patentee. The Utiliser is quite a small contrivance, and is slipped over an ordinary fish-tail burner, letting the oval head of the Utiliser fall over the centre of the top of the burner.

Grate

Hunt's Patent Lifting Grate for reducing or enlarging the size of the fire in kitcheners is a novelty which must be most highly spoken of, and which can be fitted to old kitcheners. Most people know the inconvenience, the wasted fuel, and the loss of temper caused by the use of a false bottom; for when a large cooking fire is required the false bottom is invariably in place, and the whole fire has to be upset to get it out, which large fire is oftentimes only required for a few hours; but then the false bottom cannot be replaced except by letting out the fire, so the large fire has to remain, wasting fuel for the rest of the day, whereas with this well-constructed lifting grate the fire can be reduced immediately the heavy cooking is finished, and the small fire will answer for the casual cooking at all other times, thus effecting an immense saving of fuel. This appliance is fixed by simply unscrewing the old fire front and

attaching the new one in its place, which can be done by any range smith. They are very cheap, and very desirable things to have.

Grease and Waste Water Trap

The appliance known as the 'Kensington' is what every householder will be glad to know of, and which should be insisted upon being in the house before becoming a tenant. They are for the collection and easy removal of grease from sinks, and so contrived that it is impossible for foul air from the drains to enter the house through these waste pipes. They are made for outside and for inside use.

The Langford Fat Trap is a well-glazed and very strong trap, made in two pieces, so that the direction of the inlet and outlet can be varied to suit every possible case. Its object is to hinder grease from passing into the drain until it has become so far decomposed that it falls in clots towards the bottom of the trap, in which state it will be washed through the drains without adhering to them.

Hollow Ware

Breden's Patent Nickel Steel Ware is indeed a boon, and the compiler of this book has invested freely in these goods, as saucepans, omelet pans, and all such kitchen utensils made in this ware are superior to all others; they are a trifle dearer, but are much more economical, as they do not require much scrubbing. They are strong and elastic, made of the best Styrian Bessemer steel; they are rust proof, do not chip like enamelled iron goods, and they do not require scouring after use; if the articles are placed in warm water and cleaned with a cloth, dried and wiped with a cloth which has been dipped in coarse flour, the utensils are as bright as new: they do not tarnish through heat, and retain their brightness immediately the soot is wiped off, the inner coating being made of a patent metal called 'silver tin,' and are always bright in appearance.

Hot-Air and Vapour Bath

Allen's Portable Domestic Hot-Air and Vapour Bath is a capital thing for all householders, as it will be found useful for ague, corpulence, indigestion, liver, gout, diseases of the skin, rheumatics, &c. By its construction it will generate a larger amount of heated air and vapour than any other portable apparatus. A bath of hot air and vapour can be obtained in a

few minutes, at a cost of not more than threepence. It can be used for hot air only, or hot air and vapour combined, and it can be applied to a person in bed, or used under a chair or locally. It can also be used for a medicated or mercurial bath. It is perfectly free from smoke or smell, the process simple and devoid of danger. The apparatus will pack in a box less than 12 inches square, and with a pint tin bottle filled with spirit sufficient for four times using, of at least thirty minutes, and only weighs 12 lb.

Hot Dry Steamer and Cooker

This is a delightful stove for *any* establishment, large or small. Everything is cooked by hot dry steam, and the food cooked in it will be found dryer and finer flavoured than by any other arrangement, and can be kept in perfectly good condition for a couple of hours. In the same chamber potatoes and puddings may be cooked on separate dishes without any flavour being imparted from one to the other. The cookers are so constructed that the condensed steam cannot fall upon anything being cooked, which keeps every dish in the most perfect flavour. By the ordinary mode of cooking, meat, poultry, or fish loses one-fourth of its original weight. There is not a particle of waste in this cooker, and at the same time all the rich and fine flavour is left in everything that is cooked. By actual results, all meat, &c., cooked, together with the essence that comes, weighs as much as it did before it was put into the cooker. They are of different sizes, and can be placed on any kitchener or gas stove. They vary in price from 1*l.* 1*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*, and are to be procured at F. & C. Hancock, engineers, Dudley, Worcestershire.

Hot-Water Warmer and Plate Stand

This is a most excellent contrivance for dining-rooms, for keeping dishes warm during breakfast, and is a most useful addition to the serving table, to keep the dishes hot when carving. It resembles the usual plate warmer, with a small nickel-plated spirit lamp underneath, and the top is a double tin, in which hot water is put.

Ice Cream Freezer

With the 'Bijou' freezer a lady can freeze one quart of ice in less than five minutes as smooth as butter and without fatigue or fear of soiling anything. Cream and water ices, iced

puddings and iced coffee, &c., can be made with it. It is very solidly constructed and not easy to get out of repair. The freezing pot is pure pewter, the inside perfectly free to use in the ordinary way, no screws nor bar to encumber the top, which is open; and the ices are frozen really à la Napolitaine, which is by far the most superior way of freezing. One of its greatest advantages is, that the usual quantity of rough ice is only necessary, and hence time and labour are economised. The action is perfect, and gives the quickest and cleanest way of freezing yet seen. Another advantage is their cheapness, so that any household can afford to have one. Mr. Brunetti, who is so well known in the confectioners' world, is the inventor of this machine.

Instantaneous Adjusting Boxes

These are a marvellous contrivance for packing fruit, flowers, butter, games, cakes, &c. They are very simple and cheap; and are constructed of two or three strips of thin wood connected together by a *rivet, no glue* being used, as they are formed transversely at the proper places, so as to be readily bent up or folded to the form of a box. The one strip being open admits of the other being threaded through so as to join them together, and the ends are adapted to be interlocked with each other in such a way that they retain the box-like form. For parcel post these are invaluable.

Invalid Carriage

The Merlin combination invalid carriage is both carrying and self-propelling. It has an extra long back and footboard, is mounted on the best springs, and has a perfectly smooth action. For those who, once up, cannot move about in comfort, or even bear to be shifted from chair to chair, it is admirably suited; for the top is made to lift off the under frame and platform, has steel shifting front handles and folding back handles, so that the invalid can be taken up or down stairs without being disturbed. It is not only fit for going from one room to another, but quite suitable for travelling on any ordinary road. There are tressels sold with it, on which to rest the upper part of the chair until the lower part has been brought up or down.

Knife Cleaner

The simplest of all knife-cleaning methods is Burley's knife cleaner. It is always set ready for use, and it is almost im-

possible for it to get out of order. Sixty knives can be cleaned in half an hour with it, and the machine can be used by a child. It costs only fifteen shillings, which is a great recommendation.

Ladder

Heathman's extending ladders are most useful. The sides are made of best Swedish fir, the treads of Quebec birch, tenoned, morticed, and substantially keyed. The raising and lowering are accomplished by circuitous patent ropes, and the sections firmly lock-rung, with a lever rod actuated from near the foot of the ladder. They can be taken through passages, courts, and doorways, and raised in situations quite unapproachable with an old-fashioned ladder; and, being so short when closed, they can be kept indoors and out of the reach of burglars. They may also be placed in a bedroom ready to put out of window for use as a fire-escape. They can be used as either two separate ladders, or self-supporting, or extension. The lower ladder is widened at its base for additional steadiness, and the sliding ladder can be arrested at any intermediate height by means of the supporting brackets affixed to it.

Lamps

Evered's automatic safety attachment and his patent raiser burner, which is lighted without removing the shade or chimney, is a very good one to have, as, if by chance the lamp be overturned, the automatic attachment will instantly extinguish the flame.

Linen Airer

The Unique linen airer and clothes-horse combines a necessity in every house, considering the carelessness of servants in airing linen and clothes. It is made of brass, with a tubular framework and a bottom tank heated by a gas jet or oil burner. It is also a ready source of hot water supply, as it holds four gallons, and the hot water is drawn off from the tap in connection with the bottom tank. This can be procured from Barton & Stones, Birmingham.

Meat Mincer

The Victoria patent meat mincer is to be highly recommended to households. I find it has important improvements not possessed by others. The knives have cutting edges all round, thus enabling the machine to work rapidly and easily.

It is very strongly made and not readily got out of order. The whole of the cutting apparatus is made of steel, instead of lead. The knives can be taken out together or separately for cleaning and sharpening, and the whole of the inside of the machine is lined with white enamel. With this machine the meat is really *cut* and *not torn*.

Meat Chopper

The Enterprise meat chopper is one well adapted for family use. It is very simple, and chops half a pound of meat, &c., per minute with ease. The great merit of it is that it *chops* and does not grind nor tear the meat, and is easily cleaned, and it is impossible for any sinews, fibres, or gristle to pass through without being chopped fine, and even the meat coming out in a continuous stream.

Milk Boiler

Milk so often boils over unless watched, which the new milk boiler renders quite impossible. It consists of a sort of chimney or cylinder, at the base of which is a *collar* shaped like a parapet, which has four holes in it. A second cylinder slides over the vertical one, and is provided with a lid to facilitate cleaning the apparatus. The appliance is placed with its cone-shaped base on the bottom of the saucepan, and so provides the boiling milk with another place in which to travel than outside the pan and into the fire. The cylinder is telescopic, and can be made longer or shorter at will.

Mop and Broom Heads

This is a useful little patent for securing the heads of mops and brooms without any fear of splitting the stail by driving in nails.

Plate Warmer

This is a very great luxury in the way of inventions, in the form of a metal hot-water warmer, mounted on a stand with wooden legs. The warmer consists of a shallow rectangular pan, with a surface 36 × 12 inches in area, which is filled with water through an aperture at one corner, and is heated from beneath by means of an improved spirit lamp. These warmers will be found very useful to put in front of dining-room fires to keep breakfast dishes warm, &c. Temple & Crooke are the manufacturers.

Potato Chip Machine

This is a useful machine for the kitchen in large families where there are not too many culinary hands. Potatoes are peeled, then they are placed on the knives, which are in the lower part of the machine, and one movement of the lever will then convert them into chips ready for frying.

Potato Ribbon Cutter

How many cooks fail in sending up with game potato ribbons properly cooked! They do not seem to be able to pare them properly, and this cutter does it for them in the easiest manner possible. It is merely a screw with a hook blade attached; after paring the potato, the screw is inserted in one end, then turned from right to left, using the curved end of blade as a handle, and turned round and round.

Potato Steamer

The 'Patent Potato Steamer' invention causes all potatoes to be cooked with *certainty* and *precision*. Another advantage is, that, when steaming, the potatoes are kept entirely free from condensed steam, the condensation taking place on the outer body, the inner lining which holds the potatoes remaining *perfectly dry*, so that after the potatoes are thoroughly cooked they can be kept in the steamer for three-quarters of an hour *without deteriorating in the slightest degree*. All other vegetables are equally improved by this mode of cooking.

Potato Washer and Peeler

Hancock's patent is a most useful invention for large families and hotels where quantities of potatoes have to be washed and peeled daily. The machines are filled with a revolving brush, underneath which is a trap-door. The revolving brush peels them and lets them fall through into a tub below, and is also fitted with an arrangement for a stream of water running through during the operation. They are made in sizes; the smallest will wash and peel from 1 to 4 lb. at one operation in two minutes. The same patentee's butter machine for washing butter from all traces of milk and acid is also a necessity for dairies, and with this machine butter can be taken from the churn in hottest weather, and made as firm as wax in a few minutes.

Sharpening Stone

Meyer's sharpening stone is a household god. The stone grinds exceedingly quick and well. Twenty knives, scissors, or any other cutting tools can be ground within ten minutes. This is really a wonderful stone, and any household possessing one never need complain of blunt knives. The price being one shilling is within everyone's grasp.

Slicing Machine

This is a most useful addition to a kitchen, one great advantage being that an ordinary table knife can be used as cutter. Any thickness of slice may be cut with it by regulating and adjusting screw. It is Salter's patent, of West Bromwich, and costs about 2*s.* 3*d.*

The same firm has a potato chip machine, quite a cheap thing, which is a great boon in every household, as so many cooks cut potato chips very badly.

Smoke Preventer

Another clever domestic patent is Clarke's adjustable smoke preventer, by which any chimney is cured from smoking, and which saves the coal, and greater heat being given out from a smaller consumption of fuel; the draught under control for quickly lighting and for maintaining either a slow or a fierce fire. The appliance is placed on any existing fire-grate, open stove, or range, without the cost, trouble, or dirt of raking the grate out. No part of the fire is hidden from view, and the sweeping of the chimney is in no way obstructed, the appliance being simply lifted out for the purpose.

Smoky Chimneys

Berry's wind guard is a most effective cure for smoky chimneys, is noiseless, does not revolve, and, having no movable parts, cannot get out of order. Sweeping the chimney cannot injure it, neither can the rain beat down; and it can be easily fixed. It is made in fireproof galvanised steel plates.

Stair Pads and Carpet Linings

The 'Eclipse' will be found most advantageous for laying under stair carpets to preserve them from undue wear, and also for putting under landing and room carpets. They are

so much better than the brown carpet paper which is generally laid down, and make the carpet softer to tread on. The material is made of wool, strongly stitched together ; the pads measure 20 inches by 10 inches, and can be had of the inventor, Mr. Till, of the South Wigston Britannia Works, near Leicester.

Steam Cooker

The 'Yankee Idea' is a capital stove ; it is constructed on scientific principles, giving concentrated heat together with steam pressure, which makes it an important factor in household economy ; and a dinner for eight persons, consisting of fish or soup, meat, two vegetables, and pudding, can be cooked with it. The food cannot burn or boil over, requires no watching or stirring, occupies only one space on range, oil or gas-stove ; last compartment, being separate and distinct, any number may be used, as it cooks as thoroughly in the top as bottom compartment ; a whole dinner may be cooked at once without in the slightest degree mingling the flavours. Each compartment is fitted with a steam check valve, by closing which any portion of the dinner is prevented from being overcooked, but is kept by steam in the pipe and compartment above and below it. There is a whistle which gives warning when water in the boiler is getting low. Another advantage is its wonderful cheapness.

Stopper

The Combined Stopper consists of a cork and capsule, which is applicable to any ordinary bottle or jar (from the smallest to the largest) for non-effervescing liquids, and is the most convenient for corking and uncorking, as no corkscrew is required. It is excellent for still wines, spirits, oils, sauces, pickles, medicines, &c. It is made to fit any bottle, and boxes containing thirty-six various sizes cost only 1*s*.

Stove Kettle

The 'Wimbledon' is a patent which should be in every kitchen, bedroom, nursery, smoke-room, &c., and is invaluable for the garden picnic, camping out, and railway carriage. It is a kettle and stove in *one piece*. It boils *very* quickly owing to the extra heating surface of the concave bottom. The stove and kettle occupy no more space than the ordinary kettle, as the spirit stove clips flush into the concave bottom of the kettle ; it is perfectly safe, and the price is no more than that of a similar kettle without stove.

Toaster

The patent reversible is a very ingenious contrivance; it holds food of any thickness for toasting, and when fixed before the fire, the surface can be changed without removing the toaster; it is made in separate parts—therefore easily cleaned.

Travelling Stove

For travellers there is none equal to Burley's regulating spirit stove with triplex regulating burner, which has three distinct flames which can be reduced to either two or one by a little adjusting. With this small stove anyone can boil, fry or simmer, or use as a lamp; it is small and portable.

Ventilator

The sliding scale ventilator is an apparatus consisting of two curved tubes of either circular or square shape fixed to two sliding boards and fitted together by means of two regulating screws, rendering them adjustable to any window of ordinary size. The upper extremities of the tubes are covered with a plate of perforated zinc, preventing the admission of blacks with the air, underneath which is placed a pivoted disc or valve allowing the ingress of air to be increased or diminished as may be required.

Watch Stand

The Aladdin electric stand is most useful for sick-rooms as well as all bedrooms; the dial of the watch is brilliantly illuminated, so that the hour may be seen at any time without rising in bed.

Window Latch

Evans' automatic burglar-proof window latch is a most reliable apparatus for the prevention of windows being opened from the outside, and is so contrived that windows cannot be closed without being at once automatically fastened and thus rendered secure from the outside, whilst by a simple movement of a spring latch they may be opened from the inside with the greatest ease; the front of the catch being provided with a small roller, the window slides more freely past. This may be fixed to any ordinary window by any one without *any* difficulty. It is inexpensive, which is also an advantage.

Wine Warmer

This is a first-rate patent, and should be in every house where regard is paid to the temperature of the wine. It brings claret or Burgundy to a perfect heat for the table without the risk of over-heating. It is made in different sizes from one bottle upwards. It is also good for cooling champagne without wetting the bottles, &c. Ritchie is the patentee, and it can be procured at Hope Street, Glasgow.

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